FBIS DAILY REPORT

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COPPER EXPORTING COUNTRIES BEGIN MEETING

PY040132 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0803 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 3 Sep (EFE) -- With great concern over low international prices and over protectionist measures that the United States may adopt, the ministerial level meetings of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC) congress begins today. The mining ministers of Chile, Peru, Indonesia, Zambia, and Zaire, full-member countries, will be present at the first session which will be presided over by President Augusto Pinochet.

High-Ranking Australian, Papua New Guinean, and Yugoslav representatives will participate in the conference as observers, but without the right to vote. International experts have held preparatory meetings behind closed doors during the last 3 days. However, it was known that the most concerning issues are the low copper prices in international markets, and the protectionist menace of the United States.

According to the experts, both issues are closely related. The current copper price, the lowest in 40 years, is a consequence of market projections that President Reagan might agree with a petition by 11 American copper companies to reduce copper imports by 30 percent. B.R. Kabwe, Zambian mining minister, warned today against protectionism, because that would mean reducing the income of Third World countries that base a great part of their foreign exchange income on raw material exports.

According to the Zambian minister, if this situation comes true a great problem will be created with private banks and creditor financial organizations which will run the risk of not being paid money owed to them. The copper issue was also discussed during the Inter-American Economic and Social Council meeting that ended here in Santiago on 31 August. On that occasion Chile, in a report that was supported by all the Caribbean and Latin American countries, noted the need to ask the United States not to apply any measure envisaged to reduce copper imports.

The experts said that if President Reagan agrees to the petition of the U.S. copper companies a serious problem would be created because copper production meant to be exported to the United States would have to be placed in other countries, and that would cause an even greater fall in international copper prices. The Zambian minister said CIPEC countries do not have enough power to control copper prices in international markets because large producers like the Soviet Union, the FRC, and even the United States are not members of CIPEC.

Pinochet Remarks

PY040230 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet has made a call on member countries of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries, CIPEC, to remain united in the defense of their legitimate right to export copper to the developed nations. The chief of state today inaugurated the 20th meeting of copper exporting countries.

[Begin Pinochet recording] For your information, a few days ago in Geneva we began a consultation process with the United States in order to assert our rights under GATT should that country decide to impose restrictions. Other countries also participated in this consultation, such as Peru, the Philippines, Canada, Australia, and Zaire. [end recording]

Pinochet then said:

[Begin Pinochet recording] This way, the propositions in defense of our respective interests have been mutually reinforced. So we must maintain this unity, sparing no effort in the defense of our views, with actions we find to be appropriate. [end recording]

The Chilean president noted that no other forum was more appropriate than the CIPEC meeting:

[Begin Pinochet recording] It suffices to point out that the countries represented at this conference produced 40 percent of the world's copper in 1983. This is not the only challenge the developing countries must face. In addition to the decline in prices of our most important raw materials, we have to pay very high interest rates that have turned our foreign debt into a heavy burden. [end recording]

President Pinochet then said that the countries attending this conference would discuss the high interest rates:

[Begin Pinochet recording] I have no doubt that this question will be dealt with in your deliberations because it can soon unleash another economic crisis of worldwide proportions. The nations most affected by this new crisis would be those with less resources and which, for this reason, demand that the developed countries understand their needs. [end recording]

Addressing the delegates, Pinochet said that he hoped everybody could see the efforts and progress made by Chile in this areas:

[Begin Pinochet recording] No country can solve its problems alone. We live in a world that is more closely interrelated all the time, a world in which events have repercussions. With understanding and mutual respect, with a basis of equity and sovereign equality, the nations that uphold common ideals will attain our objectives. [end recording]

U.S. Protectionism Opposed

PY041312 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2303 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 3 Sep (EFE) -- All members of the Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries [CIPEC] today expressed the need to oppose any type of protectionist measures imposed by the United States.

Juan Inchaustegui, president of CIPEC and Peruvian mines and energy minister, in a speech supported the Chilean position against restrictions on copper exports to the United States.

ALFONSIN RECEIVES ANGOLAN PLANNING MINISTER

PY040045 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2249 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin, who followed a busy schedule today at his Government House office, was kept informed all day on the developments of the nationwide strike called by leaders of the unified General Confederation of Labor.

At 1030 this morning the president met with Angolan Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento. The meeting was also attended by Rita de Jesus Correira, Angolan director for foreign trade; Antonio Alexandre Rodrigues Iglesias, deputy director of the Angolan National Bank; and Argentine Commerce Secretary Ricardo Campero. In a statement to the press, Lopo de Nascimento said he had discussed with Alfonsin the prospects for bilateral cooperation, the independence of Namibia, the Nonaligned Movement, the Malvinas issue, and the international economic situation.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONWIDE STRIKE DAY

Leaders Criticize CGT

PY042130 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Sep 84 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) Government leaders, among them Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun and Deputy Roberto Sammartino, sharply criticized the unified General Confederation of Labor [CGT] for calling yesterday's 24-hour strike.

Grinspun rejected the CGT's argument that the strike was staged to protest the "financial fatherland." He said, "I ask myself what they (the CGT) did after 1977 to fight against the financial fatherland....When they answer that then we can start talking." The minister said the strike "does not favour" a successful conclusion to the debt renegotiation talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) "nor does it help the government."

Sammartino (Radical-Santa Fe) called on the Labor Ministry to slap sanctions on the CGT leaders for having held the strike without having first consulted the rank and file. Calling the strike a failure, Sammartino added that "it was only a partial stoppage favoured by the walkout by some railway men." He said "the little support for the strike shows what is going to happen in the upcoming union elections."

Strike Participation Reviewed

PY042148 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Sep 84 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Unified General Confederation of Labor (CGT) said 87 percent of the nation's work force backed yesterday's general strike but the government estimated that over half of all labourers showed up at work as usual.

High absentee rates were noted by both CGT and government figures in the industrial sector but a large percentage of teachers, public administration employees, and shop clerks refused to back the strike called to demand a change in government socio-economic policy. In the Federal Capital, buses were manned by their owners while most shops remained open and many banks operated normally.

Isolated cases of strike-related violence were reported in Buenos Aires, Salta, Misiones, and Tucuman. In Tucuman a bus driver hit by a rock was hospitalized with eye injuries which could lead to total blindness.

In a statement issued last night, the CGT termed the strike a "complete success" and said the confederation would return to the negotiating table with the government to demand "a socio-economic contract promoting reactivation." The CGT criticized the government "for trying to use words to make the strike sound less effective than it was."

CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini said executive board members would meet today to analyze the strike's effects and to discuss the CGT's future course with respect to their socio-economic demands.

Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella said the strike "was clearly less effective than those of the past" but added that the fact that the CGT refused to continue in the contract talks was "more important" than the stoppage itself. Casella, speaking at a press conference, was optimistic that the contract talks would continue. "The contract is possible even without the CGT given the consensus provided by society," he said.

Labor Secretary Roberto Bigatti termed the strike a "draw" in terms of who showed up to work and who walked off yesterday.

The CGT's strike call was backed by the Committee of 20 labour grouping and several political parties, including the Justicialists, Intransigents, and the Movement for Integration and Development. But important unions like the Teachers' Confederation (CTERA), the Tucuman Sugar Workers' Federation (FOTIA), and the Confederation of Business Clerks (COGEC) refused to back the protest since, they said, the CGT did not first consult them on their strike plan.

The strike had varying effects on the transport sector. Most train services, with the exception of those in Neuquen and parts of Greater Buenos Aires, were halted but bus services were almost normal in the major cities, the exception being Cordoba. The capital's subway system likewise operated near normal levels.

The city's newspapers, with the exception of LA VOZ, came out yesterday while radio and television broadcasters staged hourly 15-minute solidarity strikes.

Government figures released last night estimated that only 43.8 percent of all workers in the provinces joined the strike. It said Santa Fe and Cordoba Provinces were the hardest hit, with 72 and 69 percent of their respective work forces staying home yesterday. But the CGT said that nationally 95 percent of all textile, metal, construction and city workers backed the protest. 90 percent of the nation's power, phone, and sanitation workers and 65 percent of all court clerks likewise struck, the CGT stated.

Though the general strike ended at midnight last night, railway signalmen yesterday announced they would stage three two-hour work stoppages today to demand pay hikes.

REPORTAGE ON AMNESTY FOR MILITARY OFFICERS ISSUE

Pianta Comments

PY311351 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 30 Aug 84 p 9

[Text] Cordoba (NA-DYN) -- Army Chief of Staff Ricardo Pianta admitted yesterday "there has been some talk" about a possible amnesty law covering events during the former military regime, adding that such a bill "could be a starting point for all of us to look ahead and work in favour of the country's higher interests."

Pianta spoke in reply to a reporters' question of whether he would advocate an amnesty. "I don't regard an amnesty as a retroactive amendment but rather as a starting point," he emphasized.

General Pianta told the press he had attended a private meeting with officers stationed in Cordoba to discuss the trial of Army servicemen for human rights violations. Others present, he said, were Defence Minister Raul Borras, Governor Eduardo Angeloz, Third Army Corps Commander Hector Rios Erenu and Federal Judge Gustavo Becerra. "We discussed general issues," Pianta said, admitting that "it is unusual" for military authorities to discuss ongoing trials with judges. The formal reason for Pianta's trip, which also took him to Tucuman earlier in the day, was to attend artillery drills carried out with new Argentine-made weapons.

The chief of staff declined to comment on the case of former Third Corps Commander Luciano Benjamin Menendez, who was placed under arrest by the Armed Forces Supreme Council after he claimed full responsibility for all repressive activities carried out under his jurisdiction during the former regime. "Those are political issues," he said.

In Tucuman, Pianta said "the Army does not know of any subversive outbreaks in the country," adding that "(even) if I knew (about any) I wouldn't tell you."

The general described relations between the Army and the civilian government as "proper, normal, and, I would even say, cordial."

Pianta said plans to reorganize the Army which are currently under study include drastic reductions of bureaucratic staff, especially at the Buenos Aires-based First Corps and general headquarters, and the gradual closing down of military academies.

Government Reportedly Studying Amnesty

PY010345 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (NA) -- A reliable official source has reported that the government is reportedly reviewing the possibility of applying "some legal mechanism" that will permit sheltering military men who acted out "of due obedience" during the antisubversive repression so as to prevent those "who were not directly responsible for the abuses committed" from being tried and sentenced. However, another governmental source in the field of foreign relations made it clear that the possibility that the government may enact a new amnesty law as advocated in Cordoba by the Army chief of staff, General Ricardo Pianta, "is completely beyond the official policy" on human rights.

Simultaneously several voices were raised in repudiation of Gen Pianta's statements, among them those of the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, the Peace and Justice Service, and those of Deputies Augusto Conte (Christian Democrat), Raul Rabanaque Caballero (Intransigent), and Miguel Unamuno (Peronist).

This reliable official source stated that in principle the official policy is to let the military courts, which are in charge of handling the cases on illegal repression during the antisubversive struggle, take action, and only after the military courts take a stand is a decision made on those who only followed orders. "There are degrees ranging from minor to major as far as responsibilities are concerned and it is not known yet what will happen when the courts pass judgment," the source added.

On 29 August Gen Pianta stated in Cordoba that it would be advisable to enact an amnesty law seeking to prevent the trial of those who participated in the antisubversive repression. Pianta made this statement in a response to a question in which he praised the democratic system and stressed the need for national unity to overcome the crisis that the country is enduring.

In turn, when asked about this by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, the source stressed that the government, "is closely following the trials and expects that those who were directly involved in the illegal repression will be sentenced, and expects acquittals for those who merely limited themselves to following orders." The source made it clear, however, that since "everything is messy and new reports may still surface, the government, if necessary, will seek to contrive some legal mechanism to prevent the courts from reaching those who were not directly responsible for violating human rights."

The government's idea has reportedly been discussed with some Peronist lawmakers who, in principle, did not reject it. The government's idea is to grant amnesty to those who merely followed orders from their superiors, that is, not to punish the actions committed in following those orders. An alternative that is reportedly being studied by the government denies such amnesty to those who committed crimes beyond those orders and to those who gave those orders.

A difficult point is the likely inclusion in this law of those who have participated in subversive actions on the orders of their leaders, although the problem may be obviated "because none of them are imprisoned." It is also known that the military does not wish to be included in the same law that benefits individuals regarded as subversives.

The eventual enactment of an amnesty law would significantly obviate the human rights issue and the trial of those responsible for the abuses, the sources stated, thus making it possible for sentences to be swiftly passed against the people responsible for the repression and the ones who committed excesses while following orders. In addition, frictions and protests would be avoided, above all between young officers who participated in the repression and are involved in trials, the number of which currently exceeds many hundreds.

No decision has been made yet regarding the time for enacting the law, but it is taken for granted that the human rights organizations will actively oppose this draft bill.

Minister Denies Amnesty Possibility

PY032140 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1920 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Cordoba, 1 Sep (DYN) -- Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli today strongly denied that the government is studying or promoting an amnesty law. He recalled that the current Radical administration was the author of a resolution repealing an amnesty measure promulgated by the former military government.

Troccoli's statement is related to what General Pianta, Army chief of staff, had said some days ago here in Cordoba. Pianta had then said that "as a citizen," an amnesty would make the national reconciliation easier.

Groups, Leaders Criticize Pianta

PY311751 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1131 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (EFE) -- Several people have criticized Army Chief of Staff General Ricardo Pianta's call for an amnesty law as a "basis for reconciliation." Several human rights organizations, including the Mothers of Plaza de Mayo, and political leaders have harshly criticized the remarks Pianta made last Wednesday advocating amnesty for the members of the Armed Forces involved in the illegal repression.

The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo last night released a communique pointing out that "those who advocate an amnesty (General Ricardo Pianta and civilians such as former President Arturo Frondizi) fallaciously contend that such an amnesty would serve to achieve the reconciliation of the Argentine people." The Mothers of Plaza de Mayo asked themselves: "Can this reconciliation be achieved based on the pardoning of the henchmen of the Argentine people? Can this reconciliation be based on injustice?"

The communique added: "We do not believe that General Pianta and those who wish to build the present and the future as if nothing has happened would speak in those terms if their children were the ones who were kidnapped, tortured, or murdered."

Christian Democratic Deputy Augusto Conte, an active human rights militant, has requested Pianta's immediate removal for his "inadmissible interference in matters strictly political in nature." Conte added that "Pianta's judgment was repudiated by Congress in its first session when it declared the self-amnesty ordered by the military dictatorship null."

One of the last acts of the military regime was to promulgate the so-called "Pacification Law," pardoning the members of the Armed Forces who participated in the antiterrorist repression violating human rights.

Another important organization, the Permanent Assembly on Human Rights (APDH), has strongly rejected "any initiative in one way or another to pardon those responsible for the violation of human rights and the destruction of the Republic."

The Peace and Justice Service (Serpaj), which is headed by Adolfo Perez Esquivel, the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize winner, has said that "we condemn Gen Pianta's attempt to obstruct the investigation of the crimes committed." This organization has also said: "It is worrisome that the democratization process of the Armed Forces is in the hands of officers who like their predecessors propose pardoning those responsible and do not condemn state terrorism and the doctrine of national security."

According to military sources, in the last few days some discomfort has been noticed in the Armed Forces because of the processing and arrest of members of the military involved in the violation of human rights during the last military dictatorship.

SENATE MEETING APPROVES ARMY, NAVY PROMOTIONS

PY312155 Buenoes Aires TELAM in Spanish 1648 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (TELAM) -- Herewith is the list of Army and Navy promotions that have been approved during a secret Senate meeting:

The following Army officers have been promoted to the rank of brigadier general: Julian Perez Dorrego, Jose Segundo D. Caridi, Angel Mario Medone, Jorge Eduardo Gorleri, Naldo Miguel Dasso, Angel David Jose Viescas, Ignacio Anibal Verdura, Enrique Benjamin Bonifacino, Jorge Pedro Malagamba, Leopoldo Flores, Ernesto Alais, Entique Olea, and Juan Carlos Medrano Cano.

The following Navy officers have been promoted to the rank of rear admiral: Jose Alberto Aguila, Miguel Angel Grondona, Ernesto Francisco Diamante, Nestor Omar Baricco, Nestor Carbonetti, Adolfo Mario Arduino, Julio Jose Garza, Arico Hector Taladriz, Argimiro Luis Fernandez, Sergio Araoz de Maladrid, and Julio Cesar Gandolfo.

Peronist Bloc Objects

PY312210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1701 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (TELAM) -- During the Senate session held today in which the promotion of 175 military men was discussed and approved, the bloc of Peronist senators raised objections against three Navy officers and 15 Army officers, among them seven colonels who were to be promoted to generals.

The Justicialist Bloc stand was contained in a resolution approved by a majority, a resolution which was issued by the Commission on Constitutional Affairs. This stand was defeated, however, on the Senate floor when the provincial parties supported the Radical Bloc stand.

The military men against whom the objections were raised and who were promoted despite their alleged participation in human rights violations, which were reported to the Sabato [Human Rights] Commission, are:

Colonels who were to be promoted to general: Naldo Dasso, Jose Caridi, Angel Medone, Eduardo Gorleri, Ignacio Verdura, Ernesto Alais, and Braulio [as received] Olea;

Lieutenant colonels who were to be promoted to colonel: Angel Castellini, Juan Vargas, Miguel Angel Armua, Carlos Bermejo, Ramon Cabrera, Mauro Piccolo, Ramon Warfi Herrera, and Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate Raul de la Vega;

Captains who were to be promoted to rear admirals: Miguel Angel Grondona, Francisco Diamante, and Adolfo Arduino.

JUDGE REJECTS BEAGLE INJUNCTION REQUEST

PY011707 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2151 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Interior Ministry officially announced this afternoon that Federico Kramer, federal judge at Rio Gallego, has turned down the injunction request filed by former Justicialist legislator Alberto Fonrouge against the popular consultation on the agreement with Chile to solve the Beagle conflict. According to the ministry, the judge gave his ruling yesterday.

BEAGLE POLL SHOWS MAJORITY SUPPORTS GOVERNMENT

PY312210 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1219 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (TELAM) -- According to an opinion poll conducted by an Argentine weekly, the government has the confidence of a large number of people concerning the signing of a peace agreement with Chile over the Beagle dispute. The poll showed that 51 percent of the people consulted expressed their decisive support, 36 percent said their vote would depend on the characteristics of the papal proposal, and only 11 percent categorically opposed the agreement.

The outcome of the poll was published by the magazine SOMOS, which conducted the poll along with the firm Business Analysts and Management Consultants [Analistas de Empresas y Consultores de Direccion]. During the poll, 400 people from the Federal Capital and Buenos Aires Province were asked what position they would adopt when the government reaches an agreement with Chile. According to SOMOS, the poll showed that a large number of people have confidence in the political system, but it also proved that a significant number of them are not aware of the issue.

Among the people who expressed their decisive support of an agreement with Chile, 81 percent said that they did not want a war with Chile and 77 percent of those who rejected the acceptance of the papal said that their territory had to be defended.

Asked whether the dispute had to be solved immediately, 73 percent voted in favor, 18 percent against, and 9 percent said that they did not know.

SOMOS pointed out that of all the questions asked, the one that elicited clearcut support for the government was whether the people favored the popular consultation because 81 percent voted in favor, 14 percent against, and 3 percent said they did not know.

IGLESIAS DEFENDS MENENDEZ, CRITICIZES ALFONSIN

PY022300 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 2 Sep 84 p 17

[Text] Mar del Plata (NA) -- Buenos Aires Peronist leader Herminio Iglesias yesterday defended retired General Luciano Benjamin Menendez for pulling out a knife against a group of demonstrators on August 21, asking reporters "what would happen if we got together 200 Argentines and went to spit at (President Raul) Alfonsin, who perhaps deserves worse because he is making people die of hunger."

Although he added that Menendez should be judged severely if guilty of excesses, he went on to accuse Alfonsin of "having let 90 old people in the province of Santa Fe die on Thursday because he's more interested in paying the International Monetary Fund than in federal revenue-sharing with the provinces."

MILITARY COURT ISSUES RULING ON MASSERA

PY312250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2022 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 31 Aug (TELAM) -- The Supreme Council of the Armed Forces has ruled that former Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Emilio Massera is now in the same situation as Lieutenant General Jorge Videla, retired, in the proceedings against the former members of the first three military juntas of the de facto regime for human rights violations.

The ruling of the military court was conveyed to Massera by the council's secretary, Lieutenant Colonel Judge Advocate Edgardo Semberoiz who, to that effect, went to the Buenos Aires Navy base where Massera is being held in detention, a source of the Supreme Council reported.

MILITARY UNIT ATTACKED TWICE IN BUENOS AIRES

PY04C351 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0238 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Sep (TELAM) -- Police sources today reported that guards of the 3rd Infantry Regiment, headquartered in La Tablada, were attacked twice yesterday by unidentified individuals. No victims were reported.

The first attack took place on 2 September at 0200 when a guard post of that military unit was the target of several shots. This action led to a brief shootout. After the shootout was over, the assailants fled in a car. Another post of this military unit was sprayed with bullets from another car 30 minutes later. The assailants managed to flee. A huge operation, aimed at arresting the assailants was immediately staged. The results of this operation remain unknown.

PRC DELEGATION VISITS SAN JUAN PROVINCE

PY311432 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] San Juan, 31 Aug (TELAM) -- A PRC trade mission headed by Lin Zongtang yesterday arrived in this province and met with San Juan Governor Leopoldo Bravo.

During the meeting the visitors offered PRC cooperation for the supply of minihydro-electric generators. The visitors emphasized that the PRC has great experience in this field because it has over 90,000 minipower generators in full operation.

Bravo said that he was able to verify personally the PRC experience in this field. Therefore he would support the PRC mission in San Juan.

Departs Country

PY011911 Beijing International Service in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The delegation of PRC nuclear experts led by Lin Zongtang, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, departed this city on 30 August having ended its visit to Argentina.

The delegation arrived on 24 August at the invitation of the Argentine National Atomic Energy Commission. Throughout their stay in Argentina the Chinese guests were well taken care of by their hosts. They visited nuclear power plants, atomic research centers, and related installations and factories and exchanged information with their Argentine counterparts.

CHILEAN SOCIALIST PARTY EXILES LEAVE FOR SANTIAGO

PY011744 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1529 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Sep (DYN) -- Six Chilean exiles, most of them members of the Socialist Party of the late President Salvador Allende, returned today to Santiago with the intention of engaging in political activities as well as of having their right to live in Chile recognized.

The political leaders, who were accompanied to the airport by Argentine Christian Democratic Deputy Augusto Conte, affirmed to be willing to take "any risk" so that they can live in their country, adding that they were willing to try to return as many times as necessary if the authorities should bar their entry into Chile.

The politicians are: socialist Jorge Arrastre, who was in charge of the Copper Corporation during the Allende government; socialist Edgardo Condesa; socialist Eduardo Rojas, who was vice president of the United Workers Federation; socialist Jose Vargas; former Communist Deputy Luis Gustavino; and MAPU Workers Peasants Party leader Jaime Gasmuri.

In statements made at the airport, Gasmuri said that the exiles are trying to develop international solidarity "so that no country in the world can be an accomplice of the Pinochet dictatorship by accepting the entry of exiles in lands where they do not want to live." Acting as spokesman for the group, Gasmuri said that their long pilgrimage had taken them through the FRG, the Netherlands, and other European and Latin American countries. Answering a question, Gasmuri said that "the objective of this trip is to exert pressure for the acceptance of our right to live in Chile." He added: "The trip has a moral side because the exile to which thousands of Chileans have been submitted is intolerable, and it has a political side because we believe that the recognition of our right to live in Chile is part of the recovery of freedom and democracy in Chile."

CORRECTION TO CGT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON STRIKE

The following correction pertains to the item subheaded "CGT Issues Communique," published in the 4 September Latin America DAILY REPORT, page B 11, the sourceline should read:

...Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0049 GMT 4 Sept 84... (changing language from Portuguese to Spanish)

SIXTH LABOR FEDERATION CONGRESS BEGINS

Sabino Rodriguez Remarks

PY040350 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Sixth Congress of the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB] opened today at 1700 in Cochabamba. More than 1,000 union leaders are present at this congress in the center of national attention.

The Democratic and Popular Unity government has failed and it is incapable of defending the interests of Bolivian workers, since it is serving the interests of the right. So said Sabino Rodriguez, Cochambamba COB secretary, in the opening speech.

The congress opened with the presence of more than 10,000 workers, together with fraternal delegations from the Soviet Union, France, the PRC, Cuba, Peru, Argentina, Mexico, Brazil, the World Confederation of Workers, the World Federation of Workers, Nicaragua, and other labor organizations from Europe and Central and Latin America.

Additionally, Sabino Rodriguez said he favored introducing the proletarian revolution as the only alternative in maintaining the Bolivian democratic process. Regarding the economy, Rodriguez blamed the former de facto administrations, mainly that of General Hugo Banzer Suarez, who he labled as being stupid.

Soon after midday, the delegates gathered at the main city square from where they marched on several main streets to Coronilla Coliseum, where other speeches were given.

Oscar Sanjines Jeered

PY040355 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The absence of the main leader of the Bolivian workers, Juan Lechin Oquendo, from the opening of the COB congress caused confusion among members of the COB Executive Board who were unable to decide who would speak in his place since none of them wanted to assume that responsibility.

Finally, after a discussion, it was decided that Oscar Sanjines, the COB federal secretary, and also prominent leader of the pro-soviet Bolivian Communist Party, would speak. He was strongly booed and rebuffed by the workers present in Coronilla Coliseum.

Sanjines' efforts to calm the boos and protests by greeting the foreign delegations were in vain. He was unsuccessful in reaching this objective. [Passage indistinct in which Sanjines' remarks are covered by booing]

The workers, in a clear demonstration of contempt toward Oscar Sanjines, began leaving Coronilla Coliseum, shouting: Out with officialists! Thus, the opening session of the congress was interrupted.

Lechin Oquendo Position

PY050231 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The COB congress, which is taking place in Cochabamba, has still not begun its first working session because its credentials committee has not finished its task, nor has it drawn up its report.

According to reports journalist Omar Velazqez has sent us from Cochabamba, the first session will start this afternoon.

Juan Lechin Oquendo, the main leader of the Bolivian labor movement, reiterated his decision of retiring to private life and organizing his political party, the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left, PRIN. However, most of the labor union leaders participating in the congress have reported their decision to support Lechin's reelection to the COB Executive Board.

Further reports from the Sixth COB Congress: This morning, the fraternal delegates presented their greetings to the members of the COB Executive Committee. On this occasion, the Soviet delegates gave a picture of Lenin to a committee headed by Jose Justiniano (Ligeron).

ARMED FORCES SEEK END TO ANTIDRUG ROLE

PY041502 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Bolivian Armed Forces have asked the president of the Republic to allow Armed Forces units to return to their barracks and that the struggle against drug trafficking be waged by the Bolivian police and the specialized Umopar antidrug unit. This information was released by reliable sources after an important meeting yesterday in Cochabamba held in the presence of General Raul Lopez Leyton, who represented the Armed Forces Command. The sources said high-ranking officials asked that units stationed in the Chapare area be allowed to return to their barracks to let the Umopar specialized police unit continue the struggle against the drug traffickers. The military leadership believes that the Armed Forces should not engage in a lengthy antidrug operation outside its specific duties.

The military pointed out that the Armed Forces were deployed in the Chapare area at the instruction of President Siles Zuazo in order to act as guarantors of the law and to expel drug traffickers from towns in the tropical area, which has been declared a military zone. The sources explained that the Armed Forces (?desire) to end participation in the struggle against drug trafficking because this war has affected their own principles and has involved it in actions undertaken by repressive antidrug groups.

Bolivian Police Chief General Mario Rada Fernandez has reported at Government House that the Leopards police unit operating in the Chapare area will leave the area on orders from the president of the Republic. However, he did not say when this specialized police unit will leave. The Leopards have been in Chapare for 20 days. According to Rada Fernandez, the president ordered the removal of the unit but gave no reasons for the decision. Rada Fernandez was at Government House last night to inform the president of the activities carried out by the police.

WAGES RAISED 14 PERCENT RETROACTIVE TO 1 AUGUST

PY011545 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The government last night decreed an across-the-board wage hike of 14 percent that will retroactively go into effect 1 August. The new minimum salary is now 123,813 Bolivian pesos as dictated through Decree 20451. The salary increase was approved taking into account the fact that between April and June the consumer price index increased by 162 percent. However, the increases dictated in May and June were not counted. Labor Minister Horst Grebe has affirmed that several sectors have in recent weeks received salary increases of more than 162 percent and that by acting the way it did last night the government is fulfilling its commitment to apply the escalation clause to salaries.

IMF ACCORD PROVIDES FOR 2-PERCENT GROWTH IN GDP

PY312120 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Aug 84 p 8

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Ernane Galveas revealed yesterday that the new agreement with the IMF provides for a 2-percent growth of the GDP in Brazil. He also reported that the Brazilian Government committed itself to a budgetary program that will permit a transfer of a 2-trillion-cruzeiro surplus to the monetary budget, "thus opening the opportunity for the expansion of the private sector."

The minister denied that the real expansion of the monetary base for this year represents a greater limitation than what the government wanted. That expansion was calculated on the basis of fiscal collections, the surplus of which will be transferred to the monetary budget to cover expenses with rural credit, exports financing, and wheat purchases. He also said that all the ministers assumed the commitment to promote "greater expense savings."

Estimates made at the Central Bank support the information that the agreement signed with the IMF makes a greater area of the economy available to the private sector and permits a GDP growth of about 2 percent. This projection coincides with that of 1.9 percent made by the IMF. The Central Bank Economic Department director Silvio Rodrigues Alves, believes that the GDP may reach the 380-trillion-cruzeiro mark, but he did not want to make a prediction for the GDP growth rate, because this is measured in real terms.

FIGUEIREDO WILL ACCEPT ELECTIONS AMENDMENT

PY311552 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] President Joao Figueiredo has given Deputy Hugo Martini an answer capable of creating tranquillity. Figueiredo said he would accept the decision adopted in Congress, whatever it is, regarding the Theodoro Mendes amendment restoring direct presidential elections. On the question of putting this amendment up for a vote on the congressional floor immediately, Congress President Senator Moacyr Dalla has promised to give the opposition a definitive answer by next Wednesday, 5 September. According to Deputy Martini, President Figueiredo said that the opposition is no longer interested in approving this amendment.

Congress President's Stand

PY031612 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Congress President Moacyr Dalla is threatening to block the Teodoro Mendes proposal to establish direct elections for president of the Republic.

[Begin Sandra Carvalho recording from Brasilia] National Congress President Senator Moacyr Dalla has requested all tape and videotape recordings of the session marking the rejection of the Dante de Oliveira bill on 15 April. Dalla has asked for these tapes from the Manchete Television station to see whether at the end of the session, upon the rejection of the proposal, he, Senator Dalla, stated that any other proposals on direct elections would also be affected by that measure. Consequently, this will prevent the inclusion of the Mendes bill on direct elections into the agenda. Senator Dalla is threatening to pigeonhole the Mendes proposal based on this argument.

Senate First Secretary Henrique Santilo, of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party [PMDB] has expressed his indignation over Dalla's decision and will study the situation. He said that his represents a new strategy to prevent the addition of the proposal for direct elections in the congressional agenda. [end recording]

PRESIDENT WILL NOT DEMAND BACKING FOR MALUF

PY011422 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] Planalto Palace spokesman Carlos Atila has said that President Joao Figueiredo will not address threats to nor will he entice with promises the Social Democratic Party [PDS] governors who are still undecided about the PDS presidential candidate in order to obtain support. According to Atila, the only strategy Figueiredo will use is talking to these governors, hoping to change their positions in order to benefit the PDS.

MALUF OPPOSES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH CUBA

PY311410 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 Aug 84 p 6

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Deputy Paulo Maluf, Social Democratic Party [PDS] candidate for the presidency, yesterday discarded any possible resumption of diplomatic relations with Cuba if he is elected president. He stated: "The Cubans do not want to import our democracy, and we do not want to import their system either." Maluf's statement is directly opposed to the opinion of his vice presidential candidate, Deputy Flavio Marcilio, who last week publicly defended relations between Brazil and Cuba.

Maluf made this statement in the morning after a visit to Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at Itamaraty. The government candidate said that he did not ask for "Guerreiro's support and he did not offer me his support either, because Itamaraty deals with foreigners and my voters are Brazilians."

The meeting with Saraiva Guerreiro lasted approximately 40 minutes. Speaking to reporters, the former Sao Paulo governor stated that his view of foreign policy is mainly economic. Thus, if he is elected, the Foreign Ministry will have to suffer "some minor changes" so that Brazilian embassies abroad will serve to promote trade, especially exports. "It is my training in business that recommends more emphasis on trade relations. Itamaraty is carrying out a tremendous job, but in my judgment, it needs to be accelerated a bit more," he stated. He said that his government intends to maintain good relations with developing nations, "especially in selling Brazilian products and national technology." Our priorities, however, will focus on the developed countries, following this order: "the United States, the EEC, Japan, and countries of the socialist bloc." He justified the list of priorities, saying that "we must pay more attention to those countries that can buy our products."

ANCHOVA SEA PLATFORM BEGINS OPERATIONS

PY050035 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The Anchova central platform restarted operations today, 19 days after the accident that caused it to stop and 7 days before the time predicted for its repair. By the end of this week, Anchova will again be producing 40,000 barrels per day, the figure it reached before the accident occurred. According to Petrobras, the field is returning to production gradually, beginning with 22,500 barrels per day until it reaches the 40,000 barrels per day level.

PINOCHET CRITICIZES ADVOCATES OF VIOLENCE

PY050220 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet has said that some political groups, taking advantage of the liberty created by the government in its progress toward democracy, are again trying to drag us into hostilities that will not lead to progress. The president made these remarks during a luncheon given to under secretaries and former under secretaries in La Moneda Palace. On this occasion the president emphasized that he will exercise the principle of authority with his usual firmness, within the legal framework of the Constitution. He said: We will see that achievements replace demagogy and that facts replace promises. This has always been, he added, our answer to those who believe that the country has forgotten the untoward participation of politicians in public functions.

REPORTAGE ON DAY OF PROTESTS, CONFRONTATIONS

Unions' Position

PY041415 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Democratic Alliance has insisted that its call to protest is peaceful in nature. This was asserted by social democrat Mario Sharpe when he assumed the presidency of this opposition group for a 1-month period.

The Federation of Land Transportation Company unions [Federacion de Sindicatos Empresas e Interempresas Transporte Terrestre] has announced that this sector will operate normally. (Carlos Picardo), president of the public transport union, said that his sector has agreed not to observe the call for a stoppage.

The front of Autonomous Organizations [Frente de Organizaciones Autonomas -- Frenau] has urged the citizenry to join a movement of national unity in order to reactivate the country in keeping with the Constitution. At the same time, this front urged the government to implement the national security law against those responsible for acts that represent an attack against the lives of Chilean citizens.

The Labor Front [Frente Laboral] has flatly rejected the day of protest. This labor union organization, headed by (Balericio Orrego), has issued a public declaration voicing its opposition to this call for protest made by the opposition. It points out that this protest does not reflect the workers' true feelings and that previous experiences have only resulted in deaths, injured persons, material damage, and no solution to the labor sector's problems.

Industrial Sector Normal

PY041424 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1351 GMT 4 Sep 84

[By Mario Reine]

[Text] We have visited several factories in the (Macoi) sector, where we could see that activities are being carried out normally. We also managed to talk with some supervisory officials who told us that absenteeism is minimal in this sector and that it is not affecting the functioning of the enterprises. We also want to note that transportation and traffic movement is absolutely normal, and that there is no problem at all here in the (Macoi) sector.

Demonstrations in Concepcion

PY041440 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The students of Concepcion University have staged riots that resulted in material damage in the area surrounding Peru Square, which is near the university. The students, in addition to chanting slogans against the government, attacked a few vehicles and set up barricades. The police did not interfere and merely waited for the students to end their demonstrations.

(Jorge Menchaca), secretary of the 8th Region Intendancy, stated that the citizenry will be able to determine, by the damage caused by the students, whether their attitude responds to democratic ideals.

Concepcion Returns to Normal

PY041520 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1505 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] In Concepcion the most outstanding aspect of the opposition's call for a protest was a slowdown of the public transport services, which are returning to normal as the day goes by. The stores in this city are also open to the public. On the other hand, only a few explosions have been registered and a power cut was caused by chains thrown across the electricity cables in Talcahuano.

Zaldivar Detained

PY041642 Paris AFP in Spanish 1626 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Eyewitnesses have reported that Chilean Andres Zaldivar, president of the Christian Democratic International, was today detained by the Carabineros militarized police while he was participating in an opposition rally being held in Santiago's main plaza. Zaldivar was put into a police bus while dozens of workers, headed by labor leader Rodolfo Seguel, tried to sing Chile's national anthem in the neighborhood of the metropolitan cathedral during a huge demonstration that is part of the first day of peaceful protest against General Augusto Pinochet's military government.

Seguel Injured

PY041752 Paris AFP in Spanish 1704 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Violent incidents between demostrators and the police were reported this afternoon on the main streets in downtown Santiago during the 10th peaceful demonstration against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet. The confrontations began at 1200 local time in front of the metropolitan cathedral when the Carabineros, supported by water cannons and trained dogs, prevented dozens of workers, headed by leader Rodolfo Seguel, from singing the national anthem, which was included in the list of events for the national day of protest scheduled for 4 and 5 September.

Among the several detainees are Andres Zaldivar, president of the World Union of Christian Democrats. Zaldivar was taken to a police garrison. Moreover, Rodolfo Seguel, chairman of the National Workers Command, was injured, along with approximately 40 other persons who were beaten by Carabineros. Seguel was taken to a hospital, as reported by AFP correspondents. The other wounded workers were treated at the Catholic Church Vicariate of Solidarity, located near the scene of the violent confrontations.

Zaldivar Ordered Released

PY041902 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] The Interior Ministry has ordered the immediate release of political leader Andres Zaldivar, who was arrested by security forces while taking part in the incidents reported in the Plaza de Armas in Santiago. This information was released by Francisco Hernandez, acting chief of cabinet of the Interior Ministry, who said that this decision sought the harmonious coexistence of the citizenry. He also stated that several isolated incidents have been reported, especially in the downtown area and in the outskirts of Santiago. He said that these were just sporadic riots staged by the usual agitators, but that the police have already adopted the necessary measures.

Regarding the report that a person has died in La Legua neighborhood, on which rumors are being spread, the Interior Ministry has established that this case involves a common criminal. Hernandez stated, however, that the customary investigations have been ordered

Demonstrators Disbursed in Santiago

PY041856 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Christian Democratic leader Andres Zaldivar was arrested today during incidents in downtown Santiago and taken to the Carabineros' third precinct station. Members of the militarized police forces also arrested political agitators who stirred up disorder and shouted Marxist slogans. The unauthorized demonstration has been dispersed by the Carabinero forces. Agitator Rodolfo Seguel also took part in the demonstration.

Commercial activities have continued as usual except for the areas where the incidents took place and where the owners of stores had to lower their shutters. Moreover, the situation at Catholic University is completely normal.

The situation on the outskirts of Santiago is normal except for southeastern Santiago, where one citizen, who was identified as Hernan Rodolfo Barrales, received a bullet wound in the back.

At 0330 today unidentified individuals hurled a Molotov cocktail into a bus of the Ovalle-Negrete line that was parked on (Pedro Fontova) in Conchali district. The vehicle belonged to (Ovadil Alvarez). Two hours later another group of armed antisocials set on fire a bus of the Carvacal-Villa Olimpica line, plate number BAA654 of (Chillichilli), driven by Juan Faris Flores. This incident took place at 4700 Mapuche Street when the driver was getting the bus out of his garage.

At 0555 subversives hurled an incendiary bomb at a bus of the Renca-Paradero No 18 line. This attack took place on Las Margaritas Street in (Guamachuco) district. And at 0740 two men and a woman carrying guns held up a bus being driven by (Manuel Perez Natali) on the corner of San Pablo and San German Streets. After forcing him to get off the bus, the subversives sprinkled gasoline on it and set it on fire. A few minutes later the terrorists clashed with members of the Carabineros forces. One of the men and the woman, who received a bullet wound in the leg, were arrested. It was disclosed that these three terrorists belong to the proscribed Movement of the Revolutionary Left. So far the incidents reported in downtown Santiago have resulted in 3 wounded, several bruised, and more than 50 arrested individuals. The Carabineros dispersed the demonstrators with water cannons and tear gas bombs. In the meantime, the stores have closed their shutters. We can also report that public transportation is operating normally so far.

Military Displays

PY042140 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Some 3,000 heavily armed troops dressed in combat uniforms last night began patrolling the city of Arica in jeeps, trucks, and small tanks. According to official sources, the operation will last until early Thursday. Such a large military display in this small city of 140,000 is one of the most notable statements of this protest day. Carabineros patrols searched hundreds of vehicles at several places in this city last night.

In the meantime, the Magallanes intendant's office has authorized the opposition to stage a rally in Punta Arenas tonight. The rally will take place at 2000 at the Plaza Bulnes.

An impressive display of military and police forces has been seen throughout Punta Arenas today. Military trucks, patrols in combat uniform, and an unprecedented number of Carabineros have patrolled the downtown sector of Punta Arenas. During a press conference, Regional Intendant General Guillermo Toro Alveas said that he will not allow the erection of barricades in Punta Arenas tonight. He also said that no more than 1 percent of the population is attending the demonstrations sponsored by the opposition.

Carabineros: 'Situation Calm'

PY042019 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] General (Rodolfo Stanley), deputy director of the Carabineros forces, has stated that the violence reported during the peaceful protest cannot be attributed to the Carabineros. General (Stanley) today met with President Pinochet at Government House. At the end of their meeting the Carabineros deputy director stated that the police had the situation under control and added that this morning the security forces arrested a woman when she was caught trying to set a bus on fire.

In referring to the situation in Chile, he said that everything is calm, especially in Antofagasta, the central area, Valdivia, Concepcion, and Punta Arenas, and that in Santiago there are no problems. He said that the Carabineros have not adopted special measures and that they have only placed their members in those areas where it has been announced that demonstrations will take place.

Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa has informed Ernesto Ayala, president of the Industrial Development Association, Sofofa, that the situation in Chile is completely normal. Ernesto Ayala, who held a meeting with the interior minister at La Moneda Palace, stated upon leaving that the meeting had two objectives: One, to inform the minister that all the factories of the country are operating normally; and two, to consult with him on the general situation in Chile. When he asked about Sofofa's stance regarding the protest, he categorically rejected it.

Radio Chilena's Newscasts Banned

PY041912 Paris AFP in Spanish 1858 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- General Augusto Pinochet's government today banned the broadcasting of newscasts by Radio Chilena of Santiago, which belongs to the Catholic Church. This sanction, which was announced in an edict released by the military authorities, has been imposed during the course of the first day of national protest that has been organized by the parties that are members of the opposition Democratic Alliance. The order was given by General Rene Vidal, commander of Santiago's state of emergency zone.

Curfew in Santiago

PY042320 Paris AFP in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- The government of General Augusto Pinochet today ordered a curfew for the city of Santiago beginning at midnight. This measure was adopted in the midst of the day of protest which has been called by the opposition. On orders from the military chief of the zone on emergency status, the ban on movement through the streets of this capital of 4 million inhabitants will be in force from 0000 to 0500.

250 Arrests Reported

PY050055 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] The situation at this time in the metropolitan area is absolutely normal, General Roberto Guillard, intendant of the metropolitan area said a few minutes ago. He said that the people can rest assured that security will be provided to everyone. The intendant also called on the people to carry out their normal activities tomorrow. Upon making an evaluation of the situation at this time, about 1930, the intendant reported that 250 people had been arrested, that one person who was identified as Hernan Barrales Rivera, 25 years of age, [as received], who has a police record as a petty thief, had been killed. Also in the last 24 hours seven bomb attacks against power posts have been carried out. The intendant also reported that in Santiago there are small fires in about (?20) zones and that there are tire puncturing devices on the streets in four zones.

French Priest Killed

PY050030 Paris AFP in Spanish 0018 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Santiago, 4 Sep (AFP) -- A French Catholic priest, Andre Jarlan, today died from shots fired during the day of national protest being carried out in Chile, according to witnesses of the incident.

The 44-year-old priest, who arrived in Chile in 1983, was killed in La Victoria neighborhood, in the outskirts of Santiago, where a few hours earlier worker Hernan Barrales Rivera was also shot to death. Father Jarlan was assistant to Pierre Dubois, another French priest in that area of the Chilean capital. The first reports did not indicate where the shots that hit the priest came from.

Scores Gather at Allende Tomb

PY050020 Paris AFP in Spanish 2340 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Vina del Mar, 4 Sep (AFP) -- Scores of men and women today visited the tomb of the first Chilean socialist president, Salvador Allende, on the 14th anniversary of his election by a popular vote. The remains of Salvador Allende lie in the Santa Ines Cemetery in Vina del Mar, 140 km west of Santiago, where his tomb was covered by roses and flowers during a silent ceremony in his memory.

RADICAL MOVEMENT REQUESTS INCORPORATION INTO AD

PY312030 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Radical Movement leader Claudio Cerda has formally asked the president of the Democratic Alliance [AD] to allow his party to join this multiparty organization. The decision, which was adopted on 28 August, was announced by Claudio Cerda at noon today. Cerda said that the decision was adopted during a consultative meeting on 28 August.

Asked whether the Liberal Movement would participate in the protest slated for 4 and 5 September, Cerda said:

[Begin Cerda recording] The Liberal Movement did not participate in the meeting during which the measure was adopted. However, on requesting our incorporation into the Democratic Alliance today, we endorse all the reasons offered by this organization for holding the protest. [end recording]

Claudio Cerda concluded by expressing his hope that the protest will be the most forceful of all, but that it will be orderly and peaceful.

SIX EXILES BARRED FROM ENTERING COUNTRY

PY011821 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Police authorities have barred six Chilean exiles who arrived at Pudahuel Airport from leaving the plane. These exiles do not have authorization to return to the country, according to information provided by the Interior Ministry.

Second Attempt Foiled

PY022240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1848 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Santiago, 2 Sep (EFE) -- Six Chilean exiles who yesterday attempted to return to the country despite the opposition of the military government today made another attempt but were not authorized to disembark from their airplane.

The six opposition politicans, who had been in exile for more than 10 years in various countries, this morning boarded a Colombian Aviance plane which arrived in Santiago shortly after 1330 local time (1730 GMT).

The group of exiles is made up of Jaime Gazmuri, Jorge Arrate, Luis Gustavino, Edgardo Contesa, Eduardo Rojas, and Jorge Vargas.

Airport authorities have reported that the six exiles will have to go to Bogota on the same flight since they cannot disembark.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish at 1902 GMT on 2 September reports: "An Avianca plane which had brought six Chilean exiles who, for the second time in 24 hours attempted to return to the country, took off for Bogota from Santiago Merino Benitez airport without the six exiles being able to disembark."]

GOVERNMENT FINES PERUVIAN FISHING BOATS

PY311403 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The three Peruvian fishing boats that were captured while fishing in Chilean waters have been fined 10,000 pesos each. The boats were escorted to Arica port were Chilean maritime officials fined them.

PRESIDENT SAYS NATION TARGET OF CONSPIRACY

Economy at Stake

PY311540 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] President Fernando Belaunde today said that the nation is the target of an international conspiracy comparable to that concocted during the heyday of Nazi rule to defeat Great Britain by flooding it with counterfeit money. He added that the masterminds of this conspiracy are seeking to destroy the economy of the nation and the achievements of its forefathers, who endowed Peruvians with a fatherland and sovereignty. President Belaunde made these statements during a ceremony marking the 110th anniversary of the Civil Guard.

General Juan Balaguer, director general of the Civil Guard, reaffirmed this body's commitment to enforce the law and to stand in the way of any attempt to subjudgate the nation. He scored those who attach democracy and the constitutional government.

The following is the most important portion of President Belaunde's speech, in which he denounced the international conspiracy against Peru:

[Begin Belaunde recording] I am honored, as president of the nation, to preside over this ceremony marking the day of Santa Rosa and of the Civil Guard.

Peru is currently the target of an international conspiracy. There is evidence to spare. It is pointless to argue or pretend that this is an exaggertion. It has been ascertained that an infamous international trade is underway: Drugs are exported and counterfeit money is imported. This conspiracy is comparable to that concocted during the heyday of Nazi rule to defeat Great Britain by flooding it with counterfeit money. No further proof is necessary. What else are the flags bearing alien symbols that some people are raising clandestinely?

We must make it very clear that we respect all foreign symbols when they fly where they belong, but we repudiate them when they are brought into the country clandestinely, for God knows what objectives.

Tupac Amaru made the first attempt and San Martin and Bolivar finally succeeded in freeing this country so that it could be sovereign and under no circumstances a satellite of some superpower or subjugated by some ideological multinational which may want to forcefully compel it to accept a philosophy which Peru has not chosen out of its sovereign and free will. [applause] [end recording]

Cabinet Supports Statement

PY011511 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0330 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Excerpts] The Cabinet has unanimously supported the statement made by President Fernando Belaunde about the existence of an international conspiracy to erode the prestige of Peruvian domocracy. This statement was made by Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca. The second vice president of the nation, Javier Alva Orlandini, has also expressed support for the nation's president, noting that the terrorists obviously are receiving assistance from abroad.

[Begin recording] [Percovich] I can tell you, in the first place, that the cabinet has unanimously expressed its support for the nation's president and congratulated him for the important speech he made on 30 August marking the 111th anniversary of the Civil Guard Corps. The presidential speech noted quite precisely the results of the international conspiracy to present images of conflict about our country through a campaign of distorted facts and through the assistance of some elements abroad for narco-terrorism in Peru.

[Orlandini] The charge made by President Belaunde is backed by proof in that the terrorists are not only trained to accomplish violent actions, which have already caused the loss of many lives and damaged property in the country, but also have printed manuals on strategy and operations. It has been determined that there are groups in Colombia that make Peruvian money available to Shining Path to assist it economically. These facts unequivocally prove the existance of foreign intervention, as denounced by the nation's president. [end recording]

MINISTER DENIES MARINES CREATING PARAMILITARY UNITS

PY041552 Lima Television Serice in Spanish 0430 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has denied that the Marines are creating paramilitary groups in the emergency zone in order to fight the subversives.

[Begin Percovich recording] I have read the newspaper report you are referring to and I have the impression that what the newspaper is showing is the faces of peasants who are trying to defend themselves from terrorist attacks. I believe that the newspaper has arrived at a hasty conclusion, because it lacks tangible evidence or photographs to support its assertion.

It seems illogical to me to deny peasants the right to defend themselves, on their own initiative, from terrorist aggression. This is nothing new, because ever since terrorist actions began, years ago, the peasants have tried to defend themselves. Even though they have not been successful, one can deny them the right to self-defense in view of the continuous attacks against them. I believe the newspaper has arrived at a hasty conclusion.

ECONOMY MINISTER VIEWS IMF QUARTERLY TARGETS

PY040115 Paris AFP in Spanish 2250 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Lima, 3 Sep (AFP) -- Peruvian Economy Minister Jose Munoz Benavides said today that the IMF targets for this year's first quarter were met, but the goals for the future are uncertain. Among the targets met, the economy minister mentioned the fiscal deficit that in that quarter was slightly less than the 4.1 percent of the GDP, as set by the IMF.

Minister Benavides said that during the talks to be held this week with the IMF representatives, we will try to change the fiscal deficit set at 4.1 percent of the GDP. In 1983, the IMF target was 4.1 percent of the GDP for the fiscal deficit, but it rose to 11.5 percent, but in 1982, the target was 4.5 percent but it only came up to 3.2 percent. Minister Benavides said that we will ask the IMF to let us adjust the Peruvian economy slowly but surely, adding that targets such as the balance of payments and the trade balance will not have to be changed.

Finally, the economy minister noted that the August inflation was 7.7 percent more than the previous month, thus surpassing all expectations. This year's 8-month inflation has reached 66.3 percent.

SOVIET MILITARY PERSONNEL ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

PY040040 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 2 Sep 84 p 14

[By O ESTADO correspondents]

[Excerpt] To the left of the international section at the Jorge Chaves Airport in Lima several planes, which could only be seen through thick window panes, arrived at that time of the day and discharged passengers from other countries. One of those planes goes just as unnoticed by Peruvians as any other coming from abroad. The Soviet Tupolevs, which foreigners ogled at in admiration, are thus part of the airport routine: Three times per week, the planes bearing the Cyrillic characters of the Aeroflot state company. disgorge or embark an average of 100 Soviet passengers, such as, fishermen, diplomatic officials and their families, professors, journalists, military experts, and...spies.

The USSR Embassy in Lima, which is located in one of the most fashionable Lima neighborhoods, is the best furnished embassy in Lima.

Of the 600 persons in the Soviet permanent mission, 100-150 persons are trainers of Peruvian military officers or maintenancemen of Soviet-made military equipment bought by Peru. These technicians, medium rank officers most of them, keep themselves in a secrecy that cannot be unveiled even by Peruvian high-ranking officers. Their activities are known only to their superiors, and the military attache at the USSR Embassy is the only person who can tell what the technicians are doing at any particular time. He can tell, but he does not.

The military advisers are taken from the Jorge Chaves Airport directly to the military bases where they will serve for a period of time, as determined by the Soviet military hierarchy. They come out of the planes that brought them from Moscow wearing civilian suits, mix with the other passengers in the same flight, and board discreet-looking cars that speed away through different routes following the poorly paved and dirty streets in the city's outskirts. Later, only they themselves and their superiors know the route and the destination they will have. One of the few things that are known about them is that most of these military experts are concentrated in the secrecy-shrouded bases in southern Peru, near the border with Chile, the most vulnerable part of the Peruvian land defenses. These bases are Tacna, Mollendo, Moquegua, and Arequipa.

Soviet military advisers number more than those of any other country with which Peru has military agreements, the others being mainly the United States and France. In fact, there are more Soviet military advisers in Peru than U.S. military advisers in all of Latin America.

SECOND DEMONSTRATION HELD AT U.S. EMBASSY

PY050325 Paris AFP in Spanish 0259 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Sep (AFP) -- For the second consecutive day hundreds of supporters of the National Party, whose president Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is under process, demonstrated in front of the U.S. Embassy protesting against the remarks made by U.S. Ambassador Thomas Aranda, remarks that were considered to be an unfair allusion to the National Party.

A few days ago upon returning from his country, the U.S. ambassador said that there was a conflict between those who want to return to democracy and those who put personal and party interests first. The National Party leadership has repudiated the U.S. ambassador's remarks because it believed it was an allusion to Ferreira Aldunate, under process by a military court, [passage indistinct] of the political-military agreement that will allow the holding of presidential elections for the democratization of the country next November while Ferreira Aldunate continues under arrest.

EXILED OPPOSITION LEADERS ORDERED DETAINED

PY032250 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0227 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Sep (EFE) -- It was reported today that an Uruguayan military court has ordered the detention of seven opposition leaders who are exiled outside Uruguay. According to a report from the newspaper CAMBIO, the seven opposition leaders were members of the "Democratic Convergence," an organization headed by Juan Raul Ferreira, the son of Blanco Party leader and former presidential candidate Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

The petition for detention is included in the file of documents used by the military courts in the legal process against Wilson Ferreira Aldunate.

According to CAMBIO, the seven opposition leaders ordered to be detained are: Carlos Martinez Moreno, Justino Carvalho, Jose Korseniak, Diego Achard, Luis Echave, Juan Eyherachard, and Carlos Gurmendez. These politicians were members of the board of directors of the Democratic Convergence which is an organization of exiled Uruguayans. This organization broke up last May, shortly before Wilson Ferreira Aldunate and his son Juan Raul returned to Uruguay.

Almost all of the seven opposition leaders belong to the leftist coalition Broad Front, except Korseniak, former teacher of constitutional law at the University of Uruguay, who is a candidate for the next elections. Korseniak was included in the Socialist Party list for a post in the Chamber of Deputies.

The orders of detention are based on allegedly having committed the crime of attacking the integrity of the Armed Forces and of trying to undertake war-aimed intelligence actions outside Uruguay.

ARMY COMMANDER COMMENTS ON FERREIRA TRANSITION

PY042028 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Army Commander in Chief Lieutenant General Hugo Medina has said that he has faith in politicians. He has also said that despite the fact that Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is not a special prisoner, in the end he has turned out to be one. Gen Medina made these remarks a few minutes ago to Radio Tacuarembo reporter Emilio Ortiz in Tacuarembo. This is the report filed by Radio Tacuarembo, which belongs to the Cadena de Oro:

Lt Gen Hugo Medina arrived in the capital of Tacuarembo Department yesterday to participate in the Army horse jumping competitions. Speaking with our radio station at the 5th Armored Cavalry Regiment Headquarters, Gen Medina said:

[Begin recording] [Medina] It is not a special case, but in the end it has turned into a special case. It is a very special situation that is being handled in as correct a manner as possible. Obviously, it was not considered appropriate to take him [Wilson Ferreira Aldunate] to the Libertad Prison, and I believe that from the legal standpoint he cannot be held in a prison. [Words indistinct] decided to give him some facilities in order to lighten the burden of his imprisonment.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] you recognize him as the unquestionable leader of the Blanco Party majority?

[Medina] Whether we recognize him or not, this man is a leader of the Blanco Party and no one can deny it. Only someone living outside Uruguay would fail to recognize this.

[Reporter] Mr Commander: When you were installed you said we will see how the Armed Forces come out of all this. What is the opinion of the Armed Forces, and of the Army commander in particular, on the results of the talks between the Armed Forces and the politicians? What is your message to the Uruguayan people?

[Medina] Let us begin with the final question. I will not address a message because I don't think this is the time for messages. This is the time for realistic situations. This is the time to answer with facts and things... [hesitates] I don't want to answer with ideas but with achievements. As for the results of the talks [words indistinct] of how the Army will come out of this, we are reasonably satisfied with the Naval Club agreement. Both sides have to make concessions if an agreement is to be reached. We obtained something but also made concessions, just as the parties did. Therefore, to me, the balance is acceptable to the extent that we can come out of this honorably, if the agreement is complied with. If the agreement is not complied with, we will consider our situation at that time, and we will see how deeply we are affected. [end recording]

Asked whether he was optimistic about the future of our country and, specifically, about Uruguayan politicians, Gen Medina, replied:

[Begin recording] [Medina] As for the political situation, I am optimistic because I have faith in Uruguay.

[Reporter] And what about the men who will handle Uruguayan political life?

[Medina] I will give you the same answer I once gave in Paso de los Toros: I don't have as much faith in them. [end recording]

These were the remarks of Gen Hugo Medina, who will stay here in Tacuarembo for 3 days participating in the Army horse jumping competitions at the 5th Armored Cavalry Regiment Headquarters.

FOREIGN GROUPS VISIT TO MEET POLITICAL LEADERS

Argentine, Brazilian Depities Arrive

PY032202 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0351 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Sep (EFE) -- Eight deputies from Argentina and Brazil have come to Uruguay to meet with leaders of political parties which will participate in the 25 November election called by the Uruguayan military regime. A Socialist International delegation led by former Venezuelan president Carlos Andres Perez will join this group of congressmen tomorrow, 3 September.

The Argentine deputies, who are members of the Justicialist Party, are: Nestor Perl, Chubut Province; Miguel Dovena, Santa Cruz Province; Olga Flores, San Juan Province; and Jose Luis Manzano, Mendoza Province.

The Brazilian deputies, who are members of the Brazilian Democratic Movement Party, are: Helio Duque, Jose Tavares, Villalba Cesar, and Rubens Bueno.

According to remarks made to the local press by Argentine Deputy Jose Luis Manzano, the group seeks to contact political parties in order to strengthen democracy in the continent. He said: "We want to get a first-hand view of the Uruguayan situation."

Brazilian Deputy Helio Duque has told the local press that they "seek to strengthen South-South dialogue and to promote greater integrated action not only in undertaking a political struggle but also in dealing with economic our countries."

Venezuela's Perez Comments

PY032130 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez is now in Uruguay. Perez, who arrived in Uruguay along with other Latin American politicians, came as a member of a delegation of the World Union of Socialism. Perez stressed that the relations between Uruguay and Venezuela may improve with the advent of democracy in our country. He also stated that the march toward democracy in Uruguay is viewed as an irreversible movement abroad. Asked about the features of his visit to Uruguay, Perez said:

[Begin recording] [Perez] for a Latin American all of Latin America is our fatherland. Therefore I feel here that this is part of our great Latin American fatherland. The Land that Bolivar, Artigas, O'Higgins, San Martin, and all our liberators have traveled. I feel at home here. I have come, along with other Latin American democratic companions, as a member of a democratic world union, the World Union of Socialism, to share a few hours with the Uruguayan nation which is getting ready to return to a democratic process.

[Unidentified reporter] In sum, Mr Carlos Andres Perez, is there interest in the situation that Wilson Ferreira Aldunate is going through?

[Perez] We feel interested in everything that is related to the genuineness of the democratic process that may take place here in Uruguay. Of course, as Latin Americans who have also gone through the same situation that Uruguay is now enduring we wish that there were no political prisoners and that all Uruguayans might participate in the elections. It is irrelevant for us whether one party wins or another loses. What is relevant for us is that in Latin America all the countries enjoy truly democratic regimes.

[Reporter] Do you expect to visit or to contact the leader of the majority of the National (Blanco) Party?

[Perez] Of course we would like to meet all political leaders of the democratic parties in Uruguay. We would also be interested in meeting with government officials.

[Reporter] In your opinion, Mr Carlos Andres Perez, on what issues does an improvement in the relations between Uruguay and Venezuela depend?

[Perez] This is a delicate matter. I am responsible for the severance of the relations between the two countries and I am sure that insofar as Uruguay is approaching a full democracy, as is the case with Venezuela, the possibilities for restoring relations will be pleasantly opened. We want to maintain relations with the Uruguayan people. Actually, we have never broken our relations with the Uruguayan people.

[Reporter] In short, do you believe then that with the advent of democracy the relations may be restored?

[Perez] I believe that we have confidence that the decision of the current Uruguayan Government will lead the country, with all its deficiencies, omissions, and difficulties, to the full exercise of democracy. We come here without fear and without any kind of precautions in the belief that we are on the threshhold of a truly democratic process. [end recording]

Perez-Ferreira Meeting Denied

PY042155 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpts] Former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez told El Espectador that he is leaving Uruguay without having had the chance to see Wilson Ferreira Aldunate. Andres Perez is visiting the country and at this time he is having lunch with the leaders of the major political parties.

Former President Perez said that the Uruguayan authorities denied his request to visit Ferreira Aldunate on the grounds that for the time being only visits by his close relatives are permitted.

[Begin Perez recording] I was told that any effort to see him would be useless, because the government has made the decision to keep him isolated, permitting only visits by his close relatives and his lawyer. So we could not fulfill this wish, but we have fully expressed our solidarity with this great Uruguayan and Latin American.

Still, we will submit our request to the Uruguayan Government for his release, and that of other so-called prisoners of conscience. Their release would enhance the prestige of the military government by letting the elections be held in an environment of total freedom for the men and women whose only crime is loving their people and struggling for them. [end recording]

SOME 4,000 CITIZENS RECOVER RIGHT TO VOTE

PY031717 Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Sep (AFP) -- More than 4,000 citizens have recovered their right to vote in Uruguay, according to a resolution by the electoral court, the organization in charge of overseeing the forthcoming November elections for president of the Republic. The court decision does not include those persons whose right to vote has been directly banned by the military court for a given period of time.

The lifting of the ban especially favors those candidates for elective posts who recently had sanctions against them lifted, and those parties and groups of the extreme left declared illegal by the military government.

GOVERNMENT DENIES PLAN TO WITHDRAW FROM SELA

PA050301 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Caracas, 4 Sep (EFE) -- The Venezuelan Government, through an official statement, announced today that it does not plan to withdraw from the Latin American Economic System, SELA. The statement was issued following the protests made by the government because of SELA permanent secretary Sebastian Alegrett's presence at a meeting of the opposition held in Caracas on Saturday.

At the meeting, called by former Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, harsh criticism against the current administration headed by Social Democrat Jaime Lusinchi was made. On Sunday night, when announcing that a former protest for Alegrett's presence at the meeting would be made, VENPRES [Direccion de Informacion Exterior del Ministerio de Informacion y Turismo de Venezuela], the official press agency, quoted "an official spokesman" as stating that the government had discussed the possibility of Venezuela's withdrawal from SELA.

Through the Foreign Ministry SELA was asked for an explanation, and today SELA's permanent secretary met with Simon Alberto Consalvi, Venezuelan secretary of the presidency. Three possible solutions to the problem were mentioned by sources close to the Foreign Ministry: that Venezuela receive and accept the explanations presented by SELA without further repercussions; that the explanations be accepted but Alegrett's removal from the office be requested; and the withdrawal of Venezuela from the organization. The official statement issued by the presidency has eliminated the latter alternative.

RIVAS LEIVA SAYS CDN TOUR 'COMPLETE SUCCESS'

PA012148 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] This morning Dr Luis Rivas Leiva reported to Radio Impacto, directly from Caracas, that the tour of the Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] representatives has been a complete success.

[Begin Rivas Leiva recording] The Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Board's tour of the Republic of Venezuela has been a complete success for the Nicaraguan Christian Democrats. Venezuelan President Dr Jaime Lusinchi and Presidential Secretary Simon Alberto Consalvi met with Dr Arturo Cruz, presidential candidate; Adan Fletes, vice presidential candidate; Dr Luis Rivas Leiva, president of Ramiro Sacasa Guerrero Democratic Coordinating Boafd; Mario Rappaccioli, president of the Nicaraguan Conservative Party; and Mrs Azucena Ferrey, vice president of the Social Christian Party, in a cordial and friendly meeting at Miraflores Palace. Venezuelan President Dr Jaime Lusinchi agreed with the Nicaraguan representatives of the Coordinating Board that the electoral process in Nicaragua should be held with full guarantees and without [word indistinct] conditions. The Nicaraguan representatives also met with government leaders and important political figures, including Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul, Congress President Reinaldo Leandro Mora, Chamber President Leonardo Ferrer, AD [Democratic Action Party] Secretary General Manuel Penalver, and the AD international relations team. Manuel Penalver asserted his solidarity and support for the Nicaraguan Christian Democrats who are struggling to obtain the conditions to participate in the Nicaraguan electoral process, which recently began, through a patriotic national dialogue. The same view was asserted during an interview given by AD President Gonzalo Barrios, former President Luis Herrera Campins, Senator Hilarion Cardozo, and Dr Aristides Calvani. An interesting meeting was held at the Supreme Electoral Council, where they discussed the democratic electoral system which prevails in Venezuela. [end recording]

Dr Luis Rivas Leiva reported that they will hold their last meetings in the country today; tomorrow they will depart for Bogota to continue with their tour. In addition, he confirmed their visit to Ecuador to meet with President Leon Febres Cordero.

UNITY MOVEMENT PROTESTS PLUTONIUM CARGO PASSAGE

PA032219 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Sep 84 p 10 A

[Executive Committee and Permanent Panama Canal Committee of the Continental Movement for Latin American Unity resolution -- date not given]

[Text] The undersigned associations and personalities, considering:

1. That the transit through the canal of a ship from France en route to Japan with a plutonium cargo large enough to fill over 30 nuclear warheads has been announced;

2. That this cargo is highly radioactive and poses one of the gravest threats to the Panamanian people's territorial security and existence, as this is the first time that plutonium is transported by sea and there are no guarantees of absolute security;

3. That the delivery of plutonium by the United States to Japan is part of a program to rearm Japnese militarism and to nuclearize the United States, South Korea, and Japan, with the subsequent intensification of the danger of a nuclear war;

4. That this transit has been the cause of numerous protest demonstrations in the United States, Europe, and Asia, as it poses a threat and represents aggression against the right to life;

5. That the deputy canal administrator has declared that that entity cannot prevent the passage of the plutonium cargo, ordered directly by Washington, thus admitting Panama's nonexistent jurisdiction over its territory, in perpetuity, concerning the passage of ships, while confirming the U.S. strategic supremacy over our country, also in perpetuity;

Resolves:

1. To protest the passage of this ship carrying plutonium through the canal, our interior waters, and territorial seas, while viewing this as an extraordinary aggression against our territorial integrity and political independence and against the very existence of the Panamanian people;

2. To condemn the Neutrality Pact, as it bans, in perpetuity, the exercise of Panamanian sovereignty over our national territory, while permitting the obliged free transit of all kinds of ships with Panama unable to object to their cargo, weapons, origin, destination, or internal functioning as conditions for transit; for these reasons, to consider the Neutrality Pact nonbinding for Panama;

3. To demand from the national government that, despite the Neutrality Pact and as an expression of a national outcry, it ask the U.S. Government not to authorize the passage of the ship carrying plutonium;

4. To urge all student, labor, peasant, professional, civic, religious, and other organizations to raise their voices against the passage of the ship carrying plutonium and in favor of the exercise of inalienable sovereignty.

Signatures: Julio Yau, for the Executive Committee of the Continental Movement for Latin American Unity, and David Turner Morales, for the Permanent Panama Canal Committee of the Continental Movement for Latin American Unity

SPADAFORA RETURNS, ATTACKS NORIEGA 'DICTATORSHIP'

PA041826 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Sep 84 p 10 C

[Text] Upon returning to Panama for a few days following 3 months with Indian, black, white, and mestizo fighters in Nicaragua's Atlantic zone, guerrilla Doctor Hugo Spadafora told LA PRENSA that "in view of the Panamanian political situation, which forebodes a grave crisis in the near future, I have decided to devote more time to my activities for political action in Panama."

However, he reaffirmed his "decision to continue in the political and military struggle against the dictatorship of the nine Communist pseudocommanders of Nicaragua."

Spadafora stated: "I don't want to be and will not be far from my homeland when social and political disturbances occur. I have been predicting these disturbances publicly for several years in view of the policy of corruption, repression, fraud, and dictatorship of certain sectors of the National Guard, headed by General Manuel Antonio Noriega and bent on carrying out this type of policy in Panama."

"I belong to a group of citizens who are studying the possibility of formally bringing charges against Noriega for his abuse of power and full complicity in drug trafficking. We know that, just as in Bolivia, it would be useless to try to convict military dictators in power for their participation in this traffic. Noriega will not be convicted by Panamanian courts. Therefore, our objective is to gather every proof and evidence possible -- which can be given to my lawyer, Alvin Weeden -- in order to turn them over not only to courts but, above all, to the supreme judge in our country: the people."

Referring to a rumor that circulated several weeks ago that he was in Panama directing alleged guerrillas, he said that "the truth is that I was -- as my father explained -- in a war zone in Nicaraguan territory." He added: "Just as the military dictatorships in Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Argentina were ousted without an internal armed struggle as a result of the inability and deterioration of their military regimes, the dictatorships of Uruguay, Brazil, Chile, and Panama will fall. The economic crisis, the lack of trust and credibility, the widespread corruption, and the people's hatred for the dictatorship are common factors in all these cases, resulting in the people's organized resistance until democracy is achieved."

"However," he noted, "if Noriega and his clique carry out their criminal attempt to install a barefaced military dictatorship, dashing the people's hope for democracy, they will leave no other alternative for the people but war. In that case, we would do what duty tells us: participate actively in the organization and direction of an armed movement. I hope that unfortunate circumstance never happens, but if it does, Noriega and his accomplices would fall into an abyss because the soldiers of the National Guard would not have any fighting spirit to defend him and the system he represents in an armed struggle by the people. The triumph of democracy would be certain. However, I insist, I am convinced that the Panamanian people, fortunately, will not have to pay the high price of the horrors of a war to achieve democracy."

In conclusion, he said: "Several of my friends have expressed surprise to see me in Panama after the charges I have made against Noriega and after the rumor that my guerrillas are in Darien and Cocle. In this regard, I want to conclude by saying publicly what Noriega already knows: The day I am not allowed to enter and circulate freely in my country, then yes, I will enter leading a guerrilla group."

COSTA RICA

PRD WANTS WINSOR DECLARED PERSONA NON GRATA

PA020330 San Jose LIBERTAD in Spanish 24-30 Aug 84, p 3

[Text] Through its president, Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, the Radical Democratic Party [PRD] has asked the Costa Rican Government to declare Curtin Winsor, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, persona non grata. According to the PRD, Mr Winsor, acting against his position as a diplomat and a foreigner, has meddled in Costa Rica's domestic affairs, insulted national politicians, offended the president, and criticized national institutions.

In declarations to journalist Jacqueline Sharkey and published by the U.S. newspaper PACIFIC NEWS, Winsor described former President Carazo as "a man who should have been declared insane."

Winsor mentioned Monge derisively by asserting that the $23 million aid was kept secret in order to give Monge "the leverage to do what he knows he has to do," regarding amendments to the country's bank laws. The ambassador took the liberty of criticizing the Costa Rican banking system by asserting that it "has become so politicized and inefficient that it has been reduced to ashes and is at a standstill."

Surely, the most revealing thing about the interview has been Winsor's statement that "the United States has not abandoned the idea of training its National Guard members in Costa Rica." He said:

"I believe that after the U.S. and Nicaraguan elections, Costa Ricans will perhaps accept exercises carried out in the southern part of the country. These exercises might include road construction projects on the Nicosia peninsula or airport improvement projects."

Regarding the fusion of Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE] and Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] counterrevolutionary bands, Winsor said that "this strengthens the U.S. interests in the region" and that it will give the FDN Somozists and "ARDE political legitimacy."

Winsor has described Nicaraguan Government members as "chicken thieves" and finally pointed out that both former President Carazo and the members of his cabinet were corrupt. These statements by Winsor are in addition to others in which the Yankee politician has meddled in the country's domestic affairs with the rudeness and arrogance that characterize him. Other organizations, such as the Vanguardist Youth [Juventud Vanguardista], recently asked the government to declare Winsor, a person who utilizes his diplomatic post to constantly provoke the national sovereignty and the Costa Rican people, persona non grata.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY APPROVES EXTRAORDINARY BUDGET

PA041448 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Last night the bill on the extraordinary budget of 260 million colones was approved with tax increases that will allow for income greater than 2 billion colones. Deputy Oscar Valverde and 27 National Liberation Party deputies voted in favor of the bill, while the few deputies from the Social Christian Unity Party who were present, representative of the National Movement, and Ferreto Segura [Arnoldo] of the Popular Vanguard Party voted against it.

After the votes were cast, the acting president of the Legislative Assembly closed the session without allowing deputies who wished to explain their votes to do so, nor were they allowed to present motions to request discussion of the allegedly unconstitutional regulations contained in the bill.

COMMUNIST PARTY APPEALS CIVIL REGISTRY DECISION

PA010351 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 25 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The National Executive Committee of the Costa Rican Communist Party filed a request yesterday with the director of the Civil Registry for an annulment and an appeal of the 20 August decision by the Civil Registry not to process the application request of the "Costa Rican Communist Party." Rafael Villegas Antillon, director general of the Registry, ruled that the registration of a party that by its own name violates what the Constitution seeks to safeguard cannot possibly be accepted. According to the request filed by the Communist Party, the interpretation supporting the ruling issued by the Registry director violates Article 98 of the Constitution, which provides that all citizens have the right to organize themselves into parties to participate in the country's political activities if they pledge to respect the nation's constitutional system in their platforms. Manuel Enrique Delgado Cascante, president of the Communist Party, said that this provision establishes no restrictions on the right to organize political parties other than the required commitment to respect the constitutional system, with which his party fully complied. Finally, Delgado Cascante said that the relevant decision is altogether arbitrary and in violation of our Constitution.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE ON CONTADORA MEETING

PA042124 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 1 Sep 84 p 3

[Foreign Ministry communique issued on 30 August]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of El Salvador presents the following considerations to the national and international public with regard to the Contadora Technical Group meeting held in Panama City from 25-29 August:

1. El Salvador's position at that meeting was to advocate a generalized, simultaneous discussion of all factors influencing the regional crisis, such as the arms buildup, arms traffic, support for destabilizing groups, the development of democratic institutions, and economic and social factors.

2. El Salvador's position coincided with that of most of the Central American countries in calling for simultaneous discussion in all these areas:

A. In other words, in the political area the achievement of the goals announced by the peoples of the area for the attainment of a truly democratic and representative system by means of universal suffrage, which requires a climate of security and confidence that guarantees preservation of the goals achieved and that eschews the use or threat of force against other states:

B. In the economic and social areas, attaining levels of economic and social development that benefit the majority of the region's people.

3. In this context, the Salvadoran delegation to the meeting firmly opposed Nicaragua's idea of separating matters related to democratic development and mechanisms for verification and control in security areas from the general discussion, since this contravenes the principles of the document of objectives that contains 21 basic points for handling the regional crisis that were approved by all the Central American countries in 1983.

4. Consequently, the Contadora document, as originally conceived, should be reconsidered, with an eye toward a substantial improvement of its guidelines and principles. Therefore, efforts at the technical group level should be continued to achieve results that satisfy the real interests of the Central American peoples and that are capable of guaranteeing a genuine realization of those interests by means of a real and effective mechanism of verification and control.

COPREFA SCORES HUMBERTO ORTEGA SPEECH

PA050133 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, communique; date, place not given -- read by "Coprefa spokesman"]

[Text] Issuing what evidently represents a threat to carry out terrorist actions in the Central American isthmus, Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega gave vent to his warmongering feelings by announcing that righteous fists might take action in other Central American nations in a speech at a Sandinist garrison in Managua, according to an AFP report datelined in that city.

In an attempt to justify the terrorist attacks, Ortega asserted that the increase in the anti-Sandinist -- or contra -- actions might unleash a wave of indiscriminate violence and it might reach neighboring countries. He added that it is well known that the violence will start in Nicaragua, but no one can predict where it will end. This is not the first time that the Sandinist commanders have tried to establish a relation between their internal problems and their neighbors' activities. They issue threats and brazenly stand on the arsenal they have; a gift from the Cubans and Soviets. No one denies the imbalance which exists between Nicaragua and the other Central American nations, regarding the amount of war materiel each one has. Ortega boasts about this when he says: We are capable of making the enemy pay dearly. He also refers to the hundreds of thousands of militia members and soldiers, tank divisions, and armored divisions.

The psychosis of war maintained by the Sandinists in Nicaragua is based on an alleged invasion of their territory. However, it seems that the invasion is being prepared by the Sandinist regime against the other Central American countries instead, and its righteous fist in El Salvador might be the FMLN.

CTS LEADER FAVORS GOVERNMENT 'EXTREME LEFT' TALKS

PA042306 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Miguel Angel Vasquez, secretary general of the Central Organization of Salvadoran Workers, CTS, and director of the Democratic Popular Unity, UPD, interviewed by Osiris Ramirez; date, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Ramirez] Do you think the government should consider the labor unions proposal for talks with the extreme left?

[Vasquez] We hope the government believes that talks can be one of the most adequate means to strive for peace. During the political campaign, the ruling party included in its platform talks with the extreme left. We believe that talks between the parties in conflict, with the participation of all the active organizations of the country and of friendly democratic peoples and governments, can create the right conditions for a peaceful solution to our problems.

[Ramirez] What makes you think that talks are the best way to seek peace for El Salvador?

[Vasquez] Because if properly held all the parties involved can express their views and have a better understanding of the situation. But armed conflict definitely is not the solution. Armed conflict has been going on for a long time without any results.

[Ramirez] Apparently one of the reasons there has not been any talks is because the government does not want to share the government. Does the UPD, as representative of the labor sectors of El Salvador, think the government should give in to the extreme left's demands to share the government?

[Vasquez] I do not wish to make a statement on this issue. It is too complex. I cannot foretell the results of talks, nor the conditions that will prevail.

FMLN CALLS FOR PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT

FL032246 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1540 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Sep (NOTIMEX) -- An FMLN member has stated that the establishment of a provisional government in which all sectors would participate is the only way to achieve peace in El Salvador. Juan Carlos Batarsa, delegate of both the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), added that President Jose Napoleon Duarte lacks the political will to negotiate with the insurgents to find a solution to the conflict. When Batarsa was interviewed during a musical-cultural festival held in solidarity with Salvadoran refugees, he said that Duarte's strategy is to eliminate insurgency by force of arms.

Referring to U.S. armed intervention in El Salvador, the Salvadoran delegate said the U.S. Government can no longer win in El Salvador via repression because our homeland is not Grenada and we are ready to repel any invasion, whether by marines or commandos.

With regard to the efforts of the Contadora Group, Batarsa said that its efforts to achieve peace in Central America are praiseworthy but he warned that peace in the region will not be achieved as long as Ronald Reagan is in power.

Salvador Samayoa, member of the FMLN political-diplomatic commission, said with reference to the military and political situation in El Salvador that the balance of power is tipping more and more towards the revolutionary forces. Regarding the Duarte regime, he said it is growing weaker and Duarte's national and international honeymoon is ending.

FMLN'S SAMAYOA SAYS WAR IN 'SUPERIOR PHASE'

PA032107 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1831 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City, 3 Sep (DPA) -- Salvador Samayoa, top leader of the political-military opposition in El Salvador, declared in the Mexican capital that the Salvadoran war has entered a "superior phase" in which there will be "decisive battles."

At a press conference, the opposition leader also said that 3 months after President Jose Napoleon Duarte assumed the Presidency, "none of the political expectations that arose with the elections have been fulfilled."

Samayoa, member of the FMLN-FDR political-diplomatic commission, said that in the new stage of the conflict "we are not going to define the war, but we will stage decisive battles to upturn the correlation of forces." On assessing the military forces that face each other in his country, Salvador Samayoa said that the Army "has satisfactorily resolved the problem of command," has increased its troops, and has improved and modernized its military capacity.

"Now the Army has a high command that responds politically and militarily to the strategic model and tactical designs of the United States," said Samayoa. He noted that such cohesion was nonexistent until a few months ago, due to differences between some Salvadoran military leaders and the U.S. advisers. He added that the Army has doubled its strength since 1981 when its troops totaled only 15,000. Today they number 40,000, "which is still inferior to what is needed to militarily resolve the conflict." Furthermore, the Army has expanded its air transport system with new helicopters and 42 new pilots trained in Panama and Georgia.

The opposition leader admitted that with the reorganization and modernization of its forces, the Army "has gained effectiveness in the counterinsurgency war." The opposition leader said that such advances were neutralized by the simultaneous military-political development of the FMLN, which increased its forces, consolidated the zones under its control, and expanded the theater of the war toward the geographical, economic, demographic, and political center of the country.

According to Samayoa, the FMLN has political and military control of "one-third of the country's territory," and the theater of war has been extended to the central and western sections of El Salvador. This has caused the "failure of the U.S. strategy which wanted to keep the guerrillas isolated in the mountains." Regarding the growth of the guerrillas, Samayoa said that "I cannot give any figures because it is a military secret, but the Pentagon says that there are 10,000 guerillas." He added that currently there are "two large concentrations of forces," represented by the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade (BRAZ) and the grouping of battalions. He added that the advance of the guerrillas is considerable and that the "enemy is being wasted" increasingly. He recalled that the Army admitted that in the past 3 years it sustained 14,000 casualties, including dead and wounded, which means "that the FMLN has defeated the Army of 15,000 men that began the war."

However, he admitted that the guerrillas' "weakness" lies in the lack of antiaircraft weapons. "Logic demands that we obtain them," he stated. Regarding the political situation, the opposition leader said that the U.S. administration "has scored a point" with the holding of the elections, but that all of the expectations that emerged with the elections have been frustrated only 3 months after Duarte assumed the presidency.

"Not a single step has been made in the direction of a dialogue," Samayoa stated. He believes that Duarte prevented the negotiation "with subterfuges and delay tactics." "Duarte," he added, "does not want to and cannot dialogue." Samayoa pointed out the example of Colombia: "President Belisario Betancur held dialogues first and then obtained the cease-fire. Duarte wants us to lay down our arms as a condition for dialogue."

Regarding the "political opening," he recalled that the state of siege continues to be in effect. on human rights he said that "the repression in the countryside has increased with the bombings and in the cities with the massive arrests." In this regard he said that 75 labor leaders were arested in one week. "The U.S. presence is the determining factor in El Salvador. Without the United States, the war would have ended a long time ago," Samayoa said, adding that sooner or later the U.S. Administration must opt for dialogue or direct intervention. In the latter case, he added, "we can guarantee the United States that we will repel any intervention by them. They will be able to enter the country rapidly, but they will leave just as rapidly." He admitted that the U.S. electoral phase is "a good time" to intervene, but noted that if President Ronald Reagan does not need to do so politically, he will not do so.

GUATEMALA

7 CIVIL PATROL MEMBERS KILLED IN ATTACK

PA311455 Guatemala Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Guerrillas have attacked a bus in Quetzaltenango, killing members of the Civil Patrol. The report indicates that guerrillas intercepted the bus, owned by the Castillo Company on km 236 on the road that links San Juan Ostuncalco and San Wartin Jilotepeque killing members of the Civil Patrol who were on board.

It was learned that the rebels machinegunned the vehicle, destroying it, and pulled the police off the bus. Then they fired at a large group of men, in what seemed to be an execution. Five patrolmen died instantly, while two others died upon arrival at the Occidente Hospital. Five others are in serious condition. The Army and police began a joint operation in the area to track down the guerrillas who executed the patrolmen. The results of that search are not yet known.

ARMY CONSTRUCTION TEAM ATTACKED IN QUICHE

PA011532 Guatemala City Radio Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] As reported last night in the "Aquí el Mundo" newscast, 15 members of a construction team of the Army Corps of Engineers were killed by alleged subversives on a stretch of the Nebaj-(Calval) road in northern El Quiche Department. Military spokesman Hector Rosales Salaverría today reported in detail on this event:

[Begin Rosales Salaverria recording] A construction team of the Army Corps of Engineers that is builidng roads to help promote national development, specifically in the area of Nebaj-(Calval), was harassed by subversive criminals, who inflicted casualties on them. These are noncombatant units that carry only a few defense weapons.

We regret to report that 7 of these people died and an undetermined number, possibly more than (?15) were wounded. However, even though they are noncombatants they managed to repel the attack and we understand that some of the subversive criminals were killed. [end recording]

HONDURAS

NOTE PROTESTS CHARGES BY NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PA041329 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica protest note to Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman on 3 September; read by announcer]

[Text] Mr Minister: I address Your Excellency in connection with the statements made last weekend by His Excellency Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, concerning the air attack against a military installation located in Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia Department, involving three planes and one helicopter, which was downed, and which are alleged to have come from Honduras.

My government energetically protests this slanderous assertion made by one of the highest-ranking Sandinist authorities. The sole purpose of this assertion is to try to involve Honduras in the internal armed conflict currently rocking Nicaragua. No plane, except those that make regular flights to Managua, has taken off from Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa en route to Nicaragua, either with a direct flight plan or with intermediate stops. Furthermore, the only armored planes found in the military zone adjacent to that airport belong to the Honduran Air Force, and these are clearly marked and, of course, have not participated in any attack against any neighboring country.

The Honduran Government condemns violence in all its forms and regrets the victims it causes, especially when these include innocent people. However, it is a painful but undeniable fact that Nicaragua, like other countries in the area, is currently being rocked by violence. No dialectical effort, regardless of how sophisticated it might be, could be convincing enough to blame Honduras for this violence.

The statements made by Commander Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the defense minister, are similarly worrisome, as he has openly threatened to transfer violence from Nicaragua to neighboring countries. This kind of threat is frequent under totalitarian regimes seeking to justify the repression to which they have subjected their peoples, creating imaginary foreign enemies. It suffices to recall that in 1939 the psychopath who then ruled Germany, allied at the time with Soviet leaders, claimed that weak Poland was trying to attack its empire, thus unleashing World War II.

Honduras enjoys internal peace in a climate of freedom guaranteed by law and based on justice. Nothing could be more pleasing to my government, for its own security, than to have the other Central American countries in the same situation. Our active participation in the Contadora forum has been aimed at achieving this major goal, but so far, for reasons with which Your Excellency is more familiar than anyone else, it has not been possible to make positive advances.

In spite of this, my government remains intent on creating a climate of detente in the area, an endeavor that tends to be foiled due to the constant verbal aggressions of the Nicaraguan authorities. These verbal aggressions involve the threat of the use of force, in open violation of the UN charter.

Pleast accept, Mr Minister, my most distinguised consideration.

[Signed] Edgardo Paz Barnica, Honduran Foreign Secretary

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA ON PREPARATION FOR ARMED U.S. ATTACK

PA041959 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Paris -- Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has reiterated his unalterable decision to defend the Sandinist revolution from an eventual aggression. In an article published today by the French newspaper LE MATIN, the Sandinist leader said that his country is preparing for an active defense in case of an armed attack by the United States.

We will defend our cities, but we will also defend ourselves from the enemy in areas where the interventionist action will be supported, Commander Ortega said, stressing that the United States will select the theater for the war. Commander Ortega also spoke of a plan by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, CIA, to murder a certain number of Sandinist leaders. As far as we know, he said, it is a matter of creating conditions similar to those in Grenada, in order to make the world think that the U.S. invasion of that island in October last year could be repeated in Nicaragua.

Commander Ortega said that there are indications that publications financed by the CIA and edited in Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela are trying to promote alleged tensions between him and Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge. It is an effort to artificially create an atmosphere of a power struggle between the two men, which could result in the death of either of the two, and this would be used by the United States to advance its policy of isolating Nicaragua and to reinforce its aggression, Commander Ortega told LE MATIN.

H. ORTEGA ON U.S. AGGRESSION, HELICOPTER DOWNING

PA040202 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS, warned the world today about the CIA agents direct participation in the aggressive actions against Nicaragua. The revolutionary leader said that it has been ascertained that two of the three crew members in the helicopter shot down by the Sandinist rifles last Saturday were U.S. citizens.

[Begin Ortega recording] On this occasion we have confirmed how the U.S. Government's participation has increased with the blood shed by U.S. citizens. Even though the U.S. Government is now trying to say that the dead men were mercenaries and not CIA agents, no one will believe their story. Even if they are CIA-paid mercenaries, soldiers of fortune, the important thing is that they are U.S. citizens.

With each passing day, and since the situation has not been politically solved in a satisfactory way, we continue to confirm the U.S. Government's direct participation, in this case, through the CIA, and that U.S. citizens' blood is being increasingly shed in this conflict.

To conclude, we wish to reassert the Nicaraguan Government's willingness to turn over the corpses which, I am sure, all of you have seen at the morgue to their reoatives. The Foreign Ministry is establishing different contacts so that this can be carried out. Also, we expect, as one of the most important procedures, that the U.S. Embassy will have to identify the corpses. [end recording]

Further Report

PA041404 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] Denouncing to the world increased U.S. Government involvement in armed actions against Nicaragua, Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, defense minister and commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, has stressed that with each day, the White House administration is shedding more U.S. blood in Central America.

[Begin Ortega Saavedra recording] We want to take advantage of this occasion today to report to the world, particularly to the U.S. public, these incidents. Already on a past occasion, when a U.S. helicopter was downed for violating our airspace in the border area, U.S. blood was shed. Recently this year a Honduran helicopter with several occupants aboard was also downed by our antiaircraft fire for violating our territory. This occurred in the Cosiguina, Chinandega Department, near Gulf of Fonseca, on 8 May. It was UH-1E helicopter and, logically, those flying it were on a CIA mission. This resulted in the death of eight Hondurans, including military personnel and civilians who were performing military tasks.

The adventures of imperialism and the CIA have led to the bloodshed of Hondurans. Logically, most of the blood shed in all these adventures has been Nicaraguan. All these attacks by air and sea, carried out by Piranha boats, planes, and helicopters, have been aimed at economic and civilian targets. They have been indiscriminate attacks. The most recent one resulted in the death of children and the wounding of women.

On this occasion we have confirmed how the U.S. Government's participation has increased with the blood shed by U.S. citizens. Even though the U.S. Government is now trying to say that the dead men were mercenaries and not CIA agents, no one will believe their story. Even if they are CIA-paid mercenaries, soldiers of fortune, the important thing is that they are U.S. citizens. [end recording]

ECLA OPPOSES U.S. ECONOMIC, COMMERCIAL BLOCKADE

PA041541 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Shortly after arriving in our country last night, ECLA Secretary General Enrique Iglesias said that ECLA has maintained clear opposition to the economic and commercial blockade which the U.S. Government maintains against Nicaragua. Iglesias will analyze, together with revolutionary government officials, our country's economic problems within the framework of the crisis being faced by Latin America, with a foreign debt surpassing $350 billion. He stressed that a solution to the serious Latin American economic crisis should be based on changes in the high interest rates imposed by U.S. banks, as well as an improvement in the prices of raw materials produced by the region. He further noted that ECLA believes there should be an opening in trade with ample cooperation on all fronts in order to overcome the economic problems of Latin America. Let's hear Iglesias:

[Begin recording] [Iglesias] We at the United Nations do not agree with any blockade, because we have always favored the opening of trade channels and cooperation on all fronts. [Unidentified reporter] What is the reason for your visit to Nicaragua?

[Iglesias] To establish contact with Nicaraguan authorities, exchange ideas about the economic problems of Latin America, take a closer look at the economic problems of this country, and greet the revolutionary government, in addition, to visit this friendly country again.

[Reporter] According to ECLA, what will be the solution to the Latin American crisis?

[Iglesias] That question is too complex to answer in one sentence. However, I feel that first of all the solution depends, to a great extent, on us. But basically, an important change is needed internationally in the negotiations. There is also a need for a change in the factors that are affecting us such as high interest rates and the prices of raw materials, which are the basic elements for our recovery. Therefore, it is a combination of two things. This solution depends on us but also on an improvement in factors from abroad. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR VATICAN

PA031544 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] An official Nicaraguan delegation will leave for the Vatican this monring to meet with Cardinal Casaroli, the secretary of state. The delegation is headed by Rodrigo Reyes, minister-secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, minister of the Social Security Institute, Emilio Baltodano, industry minister; Ricardo Peter Silva, Nicaraguan ambassador to the Vatican, and Ileana Nunez of the FSLN National Directorate's Secretariat. This is the fourth time that a Nicaraguan delegation has gone to the Vatican to meet with church officials. It is expected that the talks will be for the people's benefit.

To Meet With Pope

PA012152 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] A delegation of the Nicaraguan Government will travel to Rome on Monday to meet with Pope John Paul II. The delegation is led by Social Security and Welfare Minister Reynaldo Antonio Tefel and Industry Minister Emilio Baltodano. The mission will be seeking a solution to the conflict between the Nicaraguan Government and the church hierarchy, especially with regard to the priests who hold positions in the government.

INTERIOR MINISTER BORGE MAKES VISIT TO LIBYA

For coverage of the visit by Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan Interior Minister, to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to take part in the celebration of the 15th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, see the North African section of the 31 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION MEETING HELD IN SOFIA

For Sofia coverage of the first Joint Economic Cooperation Committee between Nicaragua and CEMA, see the Intrabloc Affairs section of the 5 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

PCDN LEADER PLEASED WITH PARDON OF PRISONERS

PA311758 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Clemente Guido, presidential candidate of the opposition Democratic Conservative Party of Nicaragua, PCDN, expressed his satisfaction over the revolutionary government's decision to pardon 29 members of the PSDN, the Social Democratic group, and others involved in a plot against the government.

[Begin Guido recording] I do not know if they were involved in counterrevolutionary activities in one way or another, but the action itself was good. All pardons are positive, since they are a relief for the families of these individuals, who can now resume their civilian activities, and I would say are for the benefit of the country. I am very happy with this outcome, as the PCDN has been advocating their release, and above all, because we have demonstrated pluralism, since not only PCDN members, but also members of the Social Christian Party, the Nicaraguan Workers Confederation [CIN] and the Social Democratic Party were released. [end recording]

PARTIES APPEAL CNPP DECISION ON LEGAL STATUS

PA311802 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Leaders of the Liberal Constitutionalist and Social Democratic groups have filed a request before the Supreme Court of Justice, for the revision of the cancellation of their legal status by the National Council of Political Parties, CNPP.

The Liberal Constitutionalist group, through its Political Secretary Alfredo Reyes Duque Estrada stated in its document that it has appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice because the CNPP's decision violated the party's rights and did not follow normal procedures.

Meanwhile, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, of the Social Democratic group went personally to the Supreme Court of Justice yesterday, and requested the revision of the decision made by pertinent authorities, which canceled the party's legal status.

PSN CANDIDATES DISCUSS COMPAIGN PLATFORM

PA010019 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0100 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Domingo Sanchez Salgado and Adolfo Evertsz Velez, presidential and vice presidential candidate of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN, respectively, interviewed on "Direct Line" program]

[Excerpts] [Name indistinct] This is [name indistinct] from Juigalpa. I have a question for PSN presidential candidate Domingo Sanchez. Why are political parties that are involved in the electoral campaign, such as the Conservative Party, using the slogan "Forward Against the Front," which is a slogan used by the enemies of the Nicaraguan people? [Words indistinct] food problem of the Nicaraguan people even though they know about the problems caused by the imperialist (?aggression) and that we do not have parts for machinery and money for raw material. What is the PSN position on these problems, in order not to confuse the Nicaraguan people? Everyone knows about our food shortage problems and the lack of some raw materials to make (?soap) and cooking oil. My question is for PSN presidential candidate Domingo Sanchez.

[Sanchez] I don't hear your question very well. Let me ask Companero Evertsz what you asked.

[Evertsz] She asked why the slogan "Forward Against the Front" is used when right-wing parties are using it in the electoral campaign. The other question was on the attacks on public administration, when one does not take imperialism's role in all of this into consideration.

[Sanchez] Dear companera, you have asked why we use the campaign slogan "Forward Against the Front." Unquestionably, we are not using it in the same spirit and political sense that the antifront parties and groups are using it. The truth is that we are not doing so with the aim of attacking it. We are saying "Forward Against the Front" with the spirit of improving the revolutionary process. As someone who lives in Nicaragua you must be aware that there has been a distortion in the application of the revolutionary principles. Regarding imperialist attacks, we bear them in mind and the PSN has repeatedly said that it enthusiastically gives priority to the defense of the fatherland and the revolution. We have said we are firmly determined to continue to defend this revolutionary process. The fact that we are participating in the elections with the aim of purifying and improving the revolution signifies support for the revolutionary process.

[Moderator] Companero Domingo, the PNS's electoral propaganda to the Supreme Electoral Council [CSE]. Have any agreements been reached with the CSE with regard to solving some of these problems? To date, what has your party achieved with regard to mobilization and the development of your electoral campaign?

[Sanchez] As is natural, we have met with some activities to block our mobilization in some areas of the country. As its instructions established, we reported these activities to the CSE but it seems our concerns have fallen on deaf ears. On Sunday, as a demonstration began in the town of Condega, in northern Nicaragua, police and Army trucks arrived and broke up the demonstration. They claimed that they were catching youths to take them to register in the military service. Last night, right here in Managua, a fight occurred on a street in the Monsenor Lezcano neighborhood when a man who said he was a Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] coordinator arrived with approximately 15 CDS activists. He tried to prevent the propaganda activity of some of our companeros. Nevertheless, our activity continued. In other words, we continue to be affected by individuals who are trying to hinder our activities. We do not believe they are acting on the instructions of the front's leadership. Even though they bother us, their actions do not frighten us.

[Moderator] We have another call from Juigalpa.

[Unidentified speaker] This question is for PSN presidential candidate Domingo Sanchez. The PSN has a platform that will be implemented if it is elected. However, we would like to know what the PSN program is for visits to the country's various regions in September. Some problems are not only caused by the CDS and activists as mass organizations, but also by political parties who have tried to [words indistinct]. Don't you think that there should be respect for religious and political opinions so that this electoral campaign will be successful [words indistinct]? Many parties of the Ramiro Sacasa Coordinating Board say that these elections [words indistinct]. What is your opinion?

[Sanchez] Unfortunately companero, I can't hear very well today.

[Moderator] The question is on the PSN program for the second month of the electoral campaign. The listener also pointed out that problems do not only stem from members of the CDS or other mass organizations but also from members of political parties that undertake campaigns to distort events and boycott the electoral campaign.

[Sanchez] As all Nicaraguans know, the PSN has a long-term platform for implementation which is to culminate in the construction of socialism. For this electoral campaign however, we drafted a five point political platform that we believe is sufficient to achieve our objective which is the democratization of the revolution.

As for whether activists other than the CDS or mass organizations are committing despicable acts against the other parties, this could be the case. However, the truth is that we have not found that activists of other parties are hindering our activities. However, it is true that there are parties that are carrying out slanderous campaigns that seek to have an effect on the Nicaraguan people. There have also been [word indistinct] attacks, mainly by the Social Christian Party. When they charge that we are collaborating with the revolution, we say proudly and unashamedly that we are indeed cooperating in the defense and strengthening of this revolution. We are participating in the elections because through our platform we want to achieve the democratization of the revolution. This can be achieved through the five points we are proposing to the Nicaraguan people. The points are: the strengthening of the national economy and the defense of the popular economy and social achievements; the consistent and systematic development of the popular democracy in order to establish a real people's power; the improvement of the state administration with the elimination of the bureaucracy that is corroding the core of the revolutionary government's administrative apparatus; the strengthening of the foreign policy of peace, independence, and nonalignment as a formula for finding internal peace in our fatherland because in reality it is painful for the PSN to see that we have been unable to halt imperialist aggression which is using traitors and false Nicaraguans; and, as the fifth point, the development and strengthening of democratic, revolutionary, and popular unity. As I said before, the people's power will be based on the Nicaraguans' revolutionary unity. This unity must undoubtedly be based on popular democracy which is what we advocate and defend.

[Moderator] Here is a question from Claudia Chamorro of Radio Sandino's press department.

[Chamorro] Companero Domingo Sanchez, how do you view the right-wing groups' campaign to promote abstentionism in the elections?

[Sanchez] I have said in the State Council that this campaign not only involves the crime of abstention, which is penalized by our laws, but also falls within the framework of sedition because they had sufficient guarantees to register and participate in the electoral struggle.

[Moderator] Here is a question from Marco Julio Barrios.

[Barrios] Some legally registered parties that are participating in the elections and some illegal parties that did not register are demanding the elimination of the patriotic military service. They accuse the revolutionary government of promoting an exaggerated arms build up. They have promised that if they win the elections they will eliminate the patriotic military service and reduce the arms build up. What is your opinion of the attitude of these parties that are participating in the electoral process? Do you think this means lowering our guard in the defense of the revolutionary process?

[Sanchez] What you point out is one of the reasons we say that they are falling in the framework of sedition because we feel that to condemn, as an arms buildup, the government's interest in obtaining weapons from any source to defend the revolution and the fatherland is seditious. Therefore, we must confront all of these maneuvers by the enemies of the revolution.

FSLN BEGINS HOUSE-TO-HOUSE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN

PA031552 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The FSLN will begin today a house-to-house campaign of direct propaganda on the struggle plan. Approximately 70,000 members of the FSLN and popular organizations and sympathizers will become active throughout the country, explaining to the people the importance of the FSLN historical program and its progress in the struggle so far.

The house-to-house campaign will be carried out after 1800 for 2 or 3 hours per day for a 2-month period. The FSLN activisits will talk with the people about four main aspects of the struggle plan: defense, peace, supplies, and religion. This is being done in an effort to refute arguments used by rightist sectors against the revolution.

EUROPEAN DEMOCRATIC UNION'S KHOL ON ELECTIONS

PA010235 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Andreas Khol, secretary general of the European Democratic Union, said today in an interview with the Austrian news agency APA that the upcoming Nicaraguan elections will not be free. Khol, who is a member of an international mission overseeing the preparations for Nicaragua's elections, said that there is an atmosphere of fear in the country, which will not allow the people to make a free choice.

According to Khol, the Sandinists did not keep their promise to lift the state of emergency and the strong press censorship. At a closed-door meeting of the Sandinist Party, of which Radio Impacto has a tape that it will soon air, Sandinist leader Bayardo Arce clearly stated that the Sandinists will not allow the elections to undo the achievements of the revolution and that the elections are solely being held due to international pressure.

Khol labeled the political groups that are participating in the elections with the Sandinists, as parties allowed into the royal court. The German deputy said that daily life in Nicaragua is ruled by pressure from people's tribunals and a complex system of denunciations, which increase mistrust.

According to Khol, the parties that belong to the Democratic Coordinating Board were right in refusing to register a candidate for the elections because they were not offered the right conditions. He also said that the sandinist Government changed its attitude towards the international delegation after a press conference in which the delegation criticized the Sandinist Government's stance. A car that had been provided for the visitors disappeared after they made their charges.

PSOE OBSERVERS MEET WITH PARTY REPRESENTATIVES

PA020428 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] A mission of observers sent by the Spanish Socialist Workers Party, PSOE, which arrived in Nicaragua on Monday, today concluded the first phase of its work with various meetings with political leaders and electoral officials. The mission comprised of Elena Flores, in charge of international relations, and (Guillermo Galeote), in charge of electoral affairs, met with party representatives, including those of the rightist Coordinating Board that decided not to participate in the November elections.

The PSOE is an important member of the Socialist International. The FSLN is an observer in the Socialist International. Sources of parties that are friends of the FSLN indicated that the objective of the mission is to establish the ways in which the PSOE will support Nicaragua's electoral process. Various Socialist International parties are supporting preparations for the elections with economic and technical programs.

PLI'S GODOY STRESSES GOVERNMENT COHESION

PA041939 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Virgilio Godoy, Independent Liberal Party, PLI, presidential candidate, spoke on television for the first time last night on the Sistema Sandinista Television Network during the time alloted his party by the electoral law. Godoy spoke for 15 minutes and discussed various aspects of national life, stressing the need for a national government once he attains power. For this national government, Godoy again insisted on a reunion of the Nicaraguan family. This is part of Godoy's television speech last night:

[Begin Godoy recording] The PLI today began to propose some aspects of its platform for a national, democratic, and popular government. This party deems it necessary to take the first steps, immediately after the elections, so that Nicaraguans can hold a reunion and solve their conflicts. Along these lines, although the party will have ensured victory during the elections, it will not try to govern by itself because leading a country in a time of crisis must be a shared responsibility so that a consensus regarding possible solutions to the problems can exist.

This means that after the electoral victory the PLI will be aware of the need for and firmly willing to form a national concentration government in which the nation's most significant political forces participate. In striving for this coexistence, the PLI will proceed immediately to dissolve the special courts that have been serving as political instruments of judgement to determine guilt or innocence among Nicaraguans. [end recording]

CHINANDEGA STUDENTS AGAIN DEMONSTRATE

PA311952 Paris AFP in Spanish 1537 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Managua, 31 Aug (AFP) -- New protests against the Patriotic Military Service (SMP) took place on Thursday in Chinandega, a city 150 km northwest of Managua, causing "extreme tension" among the city's residents, Chinandega residents have reported.

Hundreds of high school students took to the streets of the city of 50,000 people, this afternoon, but soon after abandoned their march in fear of clashes with members of the 19 July Sandinist Youth.

"We don't know what can happen in the next few days; we are afraid that the youths might be injured or beaten up in a clash," a Chinandega lady told AFP in a telephone interview. Students from several private and church schools who oppose the 2-year compulsory service in the Sandinist Army ordered by law for all Nicaraguans over 16 years of age, staged their first protested in Chinandega yesterday.

Residents interviewed gave varying estimates of the number of demonstrators who participated in the march, citing figures that went from 400 to 2,000 participants.

Thursday the stalls of the Chinandega central market which face the street did not open to the public to prevent new clashes between the youths. Hugo Torres, chief of the Sandinist People's Army political section, said that it is natural that youths resist enlisting in the SMP because the law is new, but added that "the right-wing parties are trying to benefit from the feelings shared by some mothers and students to set them at odds with the government." The opposition parties and the church leadership have vehemently opposed the SMP law because they believe that it was enacted with the sole purpose of "defending the interests of the ruling party." Official figures indicate that more than 3,000 youths have been killed since 1981 in clashes with counterrevolutionary bands that are attempting to overthrow the Sandinist government.

DEFENSE MINISTRY REPORTS CONTRA ACTIVITIES

PA312258 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The Defense Ministry has reported that mercenary forces on the territories of Honduras and Costa Rica fired their artillery against Nicaraguan territory this week.

Meanwhile, 30 counterrevolutionaries died in clashes southwest of Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department. On Wednesday morning, a band of counterrevolutionaries kidnapped eight peasants from (Sanjua) east of [word indistinct] in southern Zelaya.

Attack on Telcor Vehicle

PA040336 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2356 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Defense Ministry Foreign and Public Relations Directorate news bulletin issued in Managua on 3 September]

[Text] The criminal Somozist mercenaries continue their chain of murders of our civilian population and, in their desperate thirst for blood, ambushed a Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Services [Telcor] station wagon, killing five defenseless workers and seriously wounding two others who were traveling on a technical mission. The incident occurred in the place known as Apawas, 16 km northeast of the Rosita mine in southern Zelaya Department on 1 September.

All of the companeros brutally murdered by the contras were from the Atlantic coast. Their names were Jose Alfonso Centeno Hernandez, from Orofilo; Jorly Patricio Wilson, from Waminona; Manuel Centeno Centeno, from Orofilo; Daniel Palma Centeno, from Puerto Cabezas; and Manuel Rivera Cruz, from Orofilo.

Those who were wounded were identified as Lino Jarquin Aguanagua and Ricardo Rivera Lopez.

On the same day, 1 September, following the massive slaughter of the Telcor workers, the contras ambushed a station wagon transporting 16 companeros of the Sandinist People's Militia, who took positions during the attack, and engaged in a clash which lasted 2 1/2 hours. Following the clash, four members of the Miskito, Sumu, Rama Sandinist Unity [Misurasata] were found dead, and military equipment was confiscated.

Meanwhile, some 30 contras harassed the farming community of Yolaina, 6 km southeast of Nueva Guinea in southern Zelaya Department, on 1 September injuring one women and one child. After their criminal action, the assailants, who fired in a cowardly manner and who belong to the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance [ARDE], headed for (El Odin) hill, 4 km northwest of the Verdun farming community.

In addition, on 1 September eight contras attacked two militiamen of the Camilo Ortega Cooperative, 18 km southeast of the city of Rama, in Southern Zelaya Department. Companero militiaman Juan Ramirez was killed by the enemy's fire, while the other militiaman, who managed to survive, forced the enemy to flee toward (El Sambron), 23 km west of the city of Rama.

EDEN PASTORA RESPONDS TO ROBELO DECLARATIONS

PA020415 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 2300 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Democratic Revolutionary Alliance Revolutionary Directorate communique -- date, place not given]

[Text] Our commander Eden Pastora Gomez, chief of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, armed forces, makes the following known to the Nicaraguan people and to all democratic countries of the world:

Here in the mountains of Nicaragua, I have learned of Robelo's slanderous declarations. For this reason, (?I declare) that my 26-year struggle has not been marked by personal vendettas or the fostering of terrorist actions. Quite the contrary, three attempts have been made on my life. During the most recent incident, four people were killed and those who were wounded are recovering from their serious wounds.

I have never supported, nor will I ever support personal attacks. After ARDE's political problems became widespread and the attack at La Penca occurred, Robelo has insisted on his personal hatred against me. The current circumstances of the struggle keep me busy evaluating and planning our operations against the Managua totalitarian regime. Hence, I have no time for Robelo's slanders.

Naturally, indignation exists among ARDE's 8,000 combatants and 16 zonal commanders against Robelo because he is held responsible for the fact that all kinds of resources have been improperly withheld.

We are aware, however, that the enemy is Managua's totalitarian regime and that history will judge those who hamper and harm our struggle for freedom. We hereby make a brotherly appeal to Robelo to channel his stance toward patriotic, national unity efforts.

[Signed] Eden Pastora Gomez, ARDE Armed Forces General Commander.

FDN ATTACKS BASE, LIBYANS, CUBANS SAID KILLED

PA042200 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 2042 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Nicaraguan Democratic Force, FDN; Communique; date, place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] A military training base of the Sandinist regime, located in Santa Clara, was partially destroyed and 23 Cuban and Libyan mercenaries were killed in the clash. The deaths were inflicted during a combined attack by Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN] guerrilla forces on the military training base located in Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia Department.

The attack was carried out last Saturday, 1 September, thus marking the successful launching of the guerrilla organization's campaign for September, the homeland's month. The Sandinist military base in Santa Clara represented one of the most important training bases of the oppressive Marxist regime; the base was managed by dozens of internationalist Marxist-Leninist mercenaries.

The Sandinist regime's base was being used to train hundreds of terrorists from different countries, including Salvadorans, Hondurans, and Guatemalans. They received military training and then were sent to carry out the Sandinist regime's destabilizing plans in Central America.

The attack on the Santa Clara military base was a success. The objective, which was militarily strategic for the Sandinist dictatorship, was attacked by combined FDN land and air forces, which launched a barrage of fire against the troops defending the Sandinist base.

The base was currently training some 2,000 soldiers and foreign Marxist militants. A great many casualties, dead and wounded, were inflicted on the Sandinist troops, and the installations of the regime's military base were partially destroyed. The damage is extensive and an FDN helicopter was shot down during the attack. In addition, 23 internationalist mercenaries were killed during the attack.

FDN intelligence services were able to ascertain that the 23 communist mercenaries were 16 Cubans and the others were Libyans, sent by the fanatic terrorist Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During a speech delivered on Sunday, Qadhdhafi admitted that he had sent troops and weapons to the Sandinist military dictatorship, to help the traitors repress our people. Libya's military intervention in our country is nothing new, since the world ascertained its covert shipments of military equipment last April, when an airplane was intercepted in Brasilia.

The presence of thousands of Cuban and Libyan mercenaries -- and from other countries of the Soviet bloc -- in our territory, represents a grave danger for Central American democracies. The attack of our forces on the military base in Santa Clara represented a complete success; the installations were partially destroyed and the regime's casualties were many, including 16 Cubans and 7 Libyans.

GDR'S SINDERMANN VISITS ISLE OF YOUTH

LD041956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1548 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Havana, 4 Sep (ADN) -- The president of the GDR People's Chamber, Horst Sindermann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, on Tuesday visited the Isle of Youth off the coast of Cuba. At Nueva Gerona airport he was welcomed on the island by the chairman of the assembly of the People's Government, Dr Jorge Antelo Perez, and was warmly received by numerous young people. Horst Sindermann, who is in Cuba on an official visit, acquainted himself with the economic and social development of the island. He visited the "Second Party Congress" ceramics factory and a ceramics factory being built, like the first one, with GDR assistance.

TRADE MINISTER CABRISAS MEETS GDR'S WEISS IN LEIPZIG

FL041256 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Leipzig -- Ricardo Cabrisas, Cuban minister of foreign trade, has met with Gerhard Weiss, member of the Politburo of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany at the Autumn Fair that is taking place in that city.

DELEGATION ATTENDS BULGARIAN CELEBRATION

FL050115 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Sep 84

[Text] Today, the delegation left for Sofia that will represent the party and the government at the festivities commemorating the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Bulgaria. Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, heads the Cuban delegation to these festivities, which will take place on 9 September.

BULGARIAN ROAD EXPERTS CONSTRUCT HIGHWAYS

FL041326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] On the occasion of Bulgaria's 40th anniversary of liberation from the fascist yoke, on 9 September, a group of experts from this brother country who work in Cuba held a press conference.

Bulgarian engineer (Angel Georgiev) underscored that these road experts all participate in the socialist endeavor to complete their production plan efficiently and with quality, and participate in programs to make the projects more economical. Some of their projects include the national highway, the Granma publishing house, and the Jose Marti steel works [combinado metalurgico].

RAMIRO VALDES, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ADDIS ABABA

FL042352 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes Menendez, Politburo member and minister of the interior, has arrived in Addis Ababa heading a Cuban delegation that will attend the first congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party. At the airport, the delegation was received by Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Executive Organizing Committee of the Ethiopian Workers Party. Ramiro Valdes and his delegation will also participate in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution.

PERU PRESIDENT ACTS AGAINST CUBAN 'ANTISOCIALISTS'

PA031301 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry has asserted that Cuban antisocials living in the San Luis District park in Lima will be evicted from there by all means. The president was responding to requests from many residents in the vicinity, who have complained of the exiles' behavior. In addition, San Luis Mayor (Julio Castro) has asserted he is confident that the Cuban antisocials' evacuation will be a reality quite soon. He reiterated that he had received official information that the group will be relocated to special housing units in the (Achacamat) district, on the outskirts of Lima. Some of the antisocials recently told a television station that they will not go to (Achacamat) unless they are allowed to go to the United States. That government has not yet granted the appropriate visas.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES MEET MEXICAN COUNTERPARTS

FL041558 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Cuba's Chamber of Commerce has held a welcoming cocktail in Havana for some 140 businessmen members of the (Rudi Sectorial) of Mexican products mission. The working meetings between the two countries trade representatives will continue until Wednesday.

INTERNATIONALIST DOCTORS GRADUATE IN NICARAGUA

PA050017 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] GRANMA publishes today a thorough report on the joint graduation of Cuban and Nicaraguan doctors held in Managua recently. Of the 404 graduates, 209 were Nicaraguans and 195 were Cubans, thus raising to 500 the number of Cuban youths who have had the privilege of doing their internship as a sign of our internationalist tradition. GRANMA stresses that 2,000 Cubans volunteered to complete the last year of medical studies in Nicaragua. They made up the "25 Anniversary of the Triumph of the Revolution" class. In addition, GRANMA emphasizes that as a result of the cooperation between Cuba and Nicaragua in medical assistance, 1.5 million medical appointments were given in 1983. Moreover, the number of operations and hospital admittances increased, thus making Nicaragua the country with the best medical care in Central America.

RAUL CASTRO GREETS NICARAGUA'S HUMBERTO ORTEGA

PA021508 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1415 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, message to Nicaraguan Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, dated 2 September -- read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Companero Humberto: on arriving at the fifth anniversary of the heroic Sandinist People's Army [EPS], I extend to you and all the combatants from your brothers-in-arms of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba and from me, the most sincere and heartfelt congratulations. The people of Sandino, together with their People's Army, rises up against the increasing threats of U.S. imperialism and with its gigantic patriotic force warns that it is mistaken to think that it can halt the victorious march of its relentless revolution. To the members of the EPS I reiterate my wishes of new and greater achievements in all the tasks in defense of the fatherland, and to you, Dear Companero Humberto, I wish success in carrying out your high responsibilities, good health, and personal happiness.

[Signed] Fraternally, Raul Castro Ruz, General of the Army

CONTADORA GROUP MEETING CONCLUDES IN PANAMA

PA012318 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Report from Panama City by PRELA correspondent Mario Mainade]

[Text] The meeting among the vice foreign ministers of the Contadora Group and the Central American countries has concluded in Panama City following 4 days of hard work and divergent sessions. The observations and suggestions made by the Central American countries for the Document for Peace and Cooperation in Central America were reviewed.

The main objective of this meeting was to learn the positions of the area governments regarding the document delivered to the Central American chiefs of state on 9 and 10 June by Deputy Foreign Minister Ricardo Valero of Mexico, Laura Ochoa of Colombia, German Navas Carrillo of Venezuela, and Jose Maria Cabrera of Panama. The document is an international legal instrument prepared by the Contadora Group as part of the diplomatic negotiations process promoted by the Contadora governments.

The meeting held from 24 to 28 August in Panama City permitted a more precise identification of the differences that still exist, especially on the political and arms control aspects. Important matters related to the legal weight of the commitments that have been proposed to the area governments were discussed. Verification and control procedures as well as the steps that should be taken prior to the agreement going into effect were also discussed.

According to reports, the observations and suggestions made during the meeting represent a significant contribution as elements for improving diplomatic negotiations. These elements will allow the Contadora foreign ministers to determine the new phases of the effort they are making for peace and cooperation in Central America.

Regarding political matters, Cabrera said that the political differences involve the norms and procedures that should be applied to assure compliance. He said that on the social and economic aspects, the differences were only of an interpretative nature. Cabrera said that now it is the Central American countries who have the greatest responsibility for reaching a final peace agreement to bring the negotiations effort of the Contadora Group to an end.

BASIC POINTS OF CONTADORA DOCUMENT ACCEPTED

PA021648 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] In Mexico City, the Foreign Affairs Secretariat has announced that the five Central American Governments have accepted the basic points of the Contadora document for peace in the region. The Nicaraguan, Costa Rican, Salvadoran, Guatemalan, and Honduran Governments have restated their political commitment to a continuation of the negotiation process.

The agreement was reached during a Contadora technical group meeting held on 25-28 August. The Central American countries feel that the Contadora document is a balanced and thorough document reflecting a complete view of all of the components of the crisis.

The Mexican Foreign Affairs Secretariat said that there are some deep-seated differences. He mentioned the difficulties in establishing regulations on security issues, as long as there are threats and foreign military presence in Central America.

Nicaragua's Ambassador to Mexico Edmundo Jarquin stressed that the recent Contadora Group meeting was very positive because it allowed identification of the points of agreement and disagreement among the region's governments.

Colombian Foreign Minister Augusto Ramirez has said that although Contadora has not achieved peace in Central Ameirca, it has prevented the outbreak of an even greater conflict.

PINEIRO SPEAKS AT INAUGURATION OF MAGAZINE

PA312326 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] The imperialist attempts to undermine the Cuban revolution through armed counter-revolution, diplomatic isolation, economic blockade, and political blackmail have failed, anuel Pineiro, Cuban Communist Party Central Committee member, said in Havana. Pineiro, chief of the American Department of the Central Committee, spoke last night at the presentation of the first edition of the new magazine CUADERNOS DE NUESTRA AMERICA, which is published by the Cuban Center for Central American Studies. The Cuban leader said that Latin America is experiencing a very important period in its history. The Cuban revolution is stronger than ever, Dictator Somoza no longer rules in Nicaragua, the oligarchy cannot destroy the revolutionary movement in El Salvador, and the representative democratic governments rebel against imperialist domination.

However, Pineiro warned, after the U.S. leaders were left without a way to suffocate Cuba and as proof of their total lack of political realism and desire for dialogue, they have come to believe, as some of them say, that the only effective way to fight the Cuban revolution is through direct action. Manuel Pineiro stressed that Cuba is stronger, more organized, and more capable of defending itself than ever before; and, furthermore, it is not the only breaking point of imperialist domination in the hemisphere. The Cuban leader said that the opposition to dictatorships and the absence of authoritarian forms of government on the continent also reflect the growing contradiction between the Latin American peoples and the imperialist domination system.

Armando Hart, member of Cuban Communist Party Political Bureau, as well as Jose Felipe Carneado and poet Nicolas Guillen, both members of the Central Committee, were present at the inauguration of the new magazine.

SCHOOL OF AMERICAS CALLED 'INCUBATOR' OF DICTATORS

FL041432 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Barely 1 month remains between today and 30 September, and we shall see what the United States does about the imminent closing of the sadly infamous School of the Americas in Panama. For 38 years now this school has been operating beside the canal, but the 1977 treaties signed by Torrijos and Carter will close the school on 1 October.

Panamanian President Jorge Illueca described his government's decision not to allow the School of the Americas to continue in Panama as irreversible. He made assurances that all would comply with the treaties and his government's decision, which he reiterated as irrevocable.

During the time this imperialistic center for military training and consulting was in operation, all types of subservient defenders of the capitalist system for the region were trained. This institution, located in the U.S. Southern Command buildings, was the incubator that trained the majority of Latin America's dictators and coup directors. During its operation, it provided repressive and military training to more than 45,000 persons. High ranking military officials from 20 Latin American nations have taken courses there, many of whom headed the most repressive and bloodthirsty Latin American dictatorships.

Among these military personalities who graduated with high honors: are Generals Roberto Viola and Jorge Rafael Videla from Argentina, Augusto Pinochet from Chile, Guillermo Garcia from El Salvador, Policarpo Paz from Honduras, Rene Barrientos from Bolivia, Alfredo Stroessner from Paraguay, and Colonel Anastasio Somoza from Nicaragua.

At the school, priority is given to courses on different types and forms of repression, and how to fight against counterinsurgency. The ranger preparation course, and other courses for special groups who receive training and the benediction to conduct the most criminal actions against the Latin American people are emphasized.

An interesting note is that during Fulgencio Batista's dictatorship, the tyrant sent more than 290 Army officers to this center, but in spite of their special training, they were unable to contain the avalanche of guerrilla forces who gave victory to the people, and made possible the first socialist revolution in the Western Hemisphere. The same thing occurred with dictator Somoza's soldiers who took courses from this school. They were unable to counteract an overwhelming Sandinist victory. Even less success has been met in trying to suppress Nicaragua's revolution through bandit-like attacks from Honduras. Today, Salvadoran and U.S. soldiers who have graduated from this center try in vain to obstruct Farabundo Marti's people from achieving true freedom, but the guerrillas have taken upon themselves to demonstrate that they are able to confront Yankee counterinsurgency tactics.

The development of the revolutionary movement and this region's popular national liberation struggle demonstrates how obsolete School of the Americas is at present.

Nobody doubts that military policies and imperialism's domination over the region will reach a state of complete bankruptcy. On that day the sinister School of the Americas will have to be relocated, along with its owners, to history's trashbin.

U.S. TREASURY ISSUES BONDS FOR FOREIGN INVESTORS

FL011508 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1405 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] The U.S. Treasury Department hopes to collect an additional $50 billion from foreigners in the next 5 years to finance Washington's growing budget deficits. The increase in the flow of foreign capital that the Reagan administration is achieving with its high interest rates, the overvaluing of the dollar, and continuous issuance of new Treasury bonds are reinforced now with this new issuance of U.S. Government bonds for foreign investors.

According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, which cites banking sources, this issuance will provide Washington with an additional $50 billion in the next few years. The [word indistinct] of the dollar at the world level obscures the fact that in fact the budget deficit forms part of the colossal world debt financed at the present time by a flow of capital from the poor nations.

U.S. PRESENCE IN COSTA RICA DISTURBS PEACE

PA041238 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 3 Sep 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Only a few months ago Nicaraguan leader Sergio Ramirez warned Costa Rica that if counterrevolutionary bands were permitted to continue operating against Nicaragua from that country Costa Rica's sovereignty could be at stake.

The warning is in response to persistent U.S. pressures on Costa Rica to adopt a position of unquestioning alignment with Washington's warmongering policy in the region. In fact, Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups have operated almost without any restrictions in Costa Rican territory, from where they have carried out criminal attacks on Nicaragua. Recently, some 150 political, union, and student groups in Costa Rica charged that U.S. pressures on Costa Rican authorities are aimed at making this country a platform for a military invasion of neighboring Nicaragua. The not-very-hidden intention is to open a political-military battlefront against the Sandinist Revolution in the southern region, completing the siege which started in the northern region a few years ago with Honduran diplomatic attacks and military actions by the counterrevolutionary groups based in Honduras.

U.S. ambassador in San Jose Curtin Winsor has been holding lengthy meetings with government officials linked to the Costa Rican security agency in which -- according to official reports -- they have discussed matters related to Costa Rica's defense. At the same time, the U.S. ambassador promotes Costa Rica's candidacy for the OAS assistant secretary general position.

Meanwhile, it was announced that U.S. pilots will soon be trained in Costa Rican territory. In addition, U.S. military engineers are expected to arrive in Costa Rica this month to carry out construction in the southern region.

The U.S. ambassador held lengthy conversations with Costa Rican President Armando Arauz a few days ago in which the new public security and government ministers, Benjamin Piza Carranza and Enrique Obregon Valverde respectively, also participated. According to San Jose daily LA REPUBLICA, Edward Marks, general coordinator of the so-called Office for Combatting Terrorism in the U.S. Department of State and prominent officials of the Costa Rican Judicial Investigation Agency were also present at the meetings. The only official report on these meetings presided over by the U.S. ambassador came from the Costa Rican presidential house and stated only that U.S. cooperation in Costa Rica's defense plans was widely discussed during these meetings. Shortly thereafter, in another demonstration of open intereference in Costa Rican internal affairs, the U.S. diplomat announced that he supported the candidacy of former Presidency Minister Fernando Berrocal for OAS assistant secretary general.

Growing U.S. interference in Costa Rica's internal political affairs and U.S. military assistance prove the solid basis for Nicaragua's warning to Costa Rica. As Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Government Junta said, since there is no chance that the counterrevolutionaries will be able to march into Managua, they will have no other alternative than to begin disturbing Costa Rica's peaceful life, interfering in Costa Rica's civilian activities.

The United States, which foments, creates and finances the counterrevolutionary groups, has begun to disturb Costa Rica's civilian life.

U.S. TO BUY RADIO STATION IN COSTA RICA

FL011536 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] In San Jose, the weekly publication UNIVERSIDAD has confirmed today that the present U.S. administration has extended the ideological war to Central America and designated Costa Rica as an operations center. According to this publication, a powerful radio station with 60 percent of its programming produced in the United States is about to be set up in Costa Rica at a time when President Ronald Reagan is making an enormous effort to create an atmosphere of war in the region.

In an extensive report, the magazine states that entrepreneurial organizations and the U.S. Embassy in San Jose, Costa Rica, are participating in the project. UNIVERSIDAD says that the Yankee government, through the U.S. Information Service, USIS, will provide a total of $300,000 for the purchase of a San Jose radio station for which it will provide 60 percent of the programming to defend U.S. policy.

Monge Authorizes Installation

PA021905 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Curtin Winsor, U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, has confirmed the installation of a powerful radio station in the northern Costa Rican region, which will rebroadcast VOA programs. The diplomat said that the radio station will have a 70 kw power and will start to operate next year in the region of San Carlos, on the Nicaraguan border. According to news media reports in Costa Rica, the U.S. Embassy in San Jose and the business sector have promoted the installation of this radio station. The signature of the agreement authorizing the radio station's operation was held in the presence of Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge, at his private residence, according to the newspaper LA NACION, one of the organizations participating in the enterprise.

REAGAN, MEXICO'S PAN, CHURCH MAINTAIN TIES

PA050025 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Report by Juan Roberto Loforte, PRELA correspondent in Mexico]

[Text] Representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Mexico continue to hold private meetings with the leaders of the rightist and oppositionist National Action Party [PAN] and with the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. On this occasion U.S. Ambassador John Gavin met with the mayor of Hermosillo, Sonora State, a member of the PAN, and with Archbishop (Carlos Quintero Arce). Several such meetings were held prior to the municipal elections held last year in the states bordering with the United States. For the first time in history the rightist PAN won the elections in these states and this includes two capital cities.

At that time investigations by reporters uncovered the economic, financial, and propaganda support received by the Mexican rightist party from the Reagan administration. This support included the printing of political material in the United States. The secret ties between the PAN and the Reagan administration became clearer last week when the Mexican rightist political organization was invited to attend the Republican Convention in Dallas during which President Reagan was nominated for reelection. According to the PAN Mayor of Hermosillo, the hierarchy of the Catholic Church has drawn closer to the Mexican rightist party because PAN, the church, and the U.S. Republicans who support Reagan have similar principles.

NICARAGUAN DETERMINATION TO DEFEND ITSELF NOTED

PA041427 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Report by Francisco Urizarri, PRELA correspondent in Managua]

[Text] The Nicaraguan people's determination to defend themselves from aggression was confirmed last week when an airplane and a helicopter, which along with other aircraft violated Nicaragua's air space, were downed on 27 August and 1 September, respectively.

A C-47 plane which was dropping supplies and weapons to counterrevolutionary forces based in the mountainous zones of northern Jinotega Department was destroyed by a (C2-M) rocket. Eight persons inside the aircraft died. Five days later four airplanes and one helicopter attacked a training school of the Patriotic Military Service in Santa Clara, Nueva Segovia, causing the deaths of four children and one adult and injuring two cooks. All of these individuals were civilians. Another (C2-M) rocket, commonly known as an arrow, downed the attacking helicopter. The two [as heard] persons on board died. The features of one of these individuals suggest that he was an American.

Last Sunday the fifth anniversary of the creation of the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] was celebrated. To mark this occasion, a colorful military parade was held at a military school in Montelimar, (?7) km west of Managua. The large number of soldiers and the variety of the weapons displayed sufficed to back the event's central motto: Our disposition for combat is one of triumph, one of victory. Heavy and light tanks, armored personnel carriers and exploration vehicles, 122-mm cannons, antiaircraft weapons, mechanical bridges, and (?decontamination) equipment passed for review.

Addressing the event, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander in chief of the EPS, said that in the last 5 years the Nicaraguan people have confronted and repelled mercenary onslaughts and that they are ready to repeal any U.S. interventionist adventure.

The recent incidents prove that these assertions are backed by a reality reflected in the blows dealt to the aggressors in this war imposed by Washington and in the steps taken by Nicaragua in the search for peace.

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA ON CONTINUED U.S. REBEL AID

PA311228 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Nicaragua has denounced the continued U.S. military, financial, and logistics aid to counterrevolutionary groups attacking the country. It also warned that such a policy contradicts the U.S. determination to start a responsible and serious dialogue with the Sandinist government.

In a vigorous protest note sent to Secretary of State George Shultz by its Foreign Ministry, Nicaragua claimed that the downing of a C-47 plane on a mission to supply mercenaries with armaments dangerously coincides with the presence on the same day of two U.S. war vessels near Nicaraguan territorial waters.

The Foreign Ministry in Managua said that in addition to intensifying warmongering actions against Nicaragua, the United States has also stepped up its military presence in Central America, deployed war vessels off its coasts such as the Iowa, and continued to use Honduran territory as a base for its attacks.

Recently, in Jinotega Department the Nicaraguan antiaircraft defense downed a U.S.-made C-47 plane carrying arms for the counterrevolutionary forces. Regarding this, you will now hear a report sent by PRELA newsman Luis Cabrera from Managua:

[Begin recording] Commander of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan defense minister, upon welcoming EPS [Sandinist People's Army] combatants who downed a plane belonging to counterrevolutionary groups financed and directed by the CIA, met shortly with newsmen. This is the interview with Commander Ortega for our station:

[Cabrera] Commander: What is the significance of the downing of an enemy plane to the Nicaraguan people at a time when attacks are more intense?

[Ortega] For me, the most important thing is that it reaffirms our permanent charges at international forums that we are being attacked from abroad. That intrusive plane flagrantly violated our territory. That operation once again shows that our charges are based on objective reasons and that they are not inventions of the revolution.

In addition, it also (?shows) the enemy's interest in continuing to supply the enemy with supplies through its bases in Honduras. This is in sharp contrast with Nicaragua's efforts to find a political solution to put an end to the critical Central American situation. However, Reagan and his supporters continue to step up their attacks.

[Cabrera] How did you react to the last counterrevolutionary communique stating that they will embark on a new offensive in September?

[Ortega] Well, as usual, (?we want to maintain a firm stand). As our combatants have been doing, we will continue to inflict blows on the enemy. We will destroy them little by little until they are completely annihilated. [end recording]

ORTEGA: NICARAGUA PREPARING FOR ACTIVE DEFENSE

PA041915 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaragua Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has reaffirmed that his country is preparing for active defense in the face of an eventual armed aggression by the United States.

In an interview published by the French newspaper LE MATIN, the Sandinist leader commented on a CIA plot to assassinate several Nicaraguan leaders. He added that the idea is to create a situation similar to that of Grenada, in order to make the international public believe that the developments that took place in that Caribbean island, which the United States invaded last October, might be repeated in Nicaragua. According to Commander Ortega, indications of this can be found in publications financed by the CIA and edited in Costa Rica, Panama, and Venezuela, which seek to encourage alleged friction between him and Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge.

Ortega explained: They are trying to create artificially an alleged power struggle between us. This, he stressed, might lead to the death of either one of us, a situation which Washington would take advantage of in order to advance its policy of isolation against Nicaragua and step up its aggressions.

NICARAGUA CONSTRUCTING MILITARY AIRPORT

PA311755 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] An official communique issued in Managua reported the death of 30 counterrevolutionaries in clashes in Matagalpa, several mortar attacks from Honduras and Costa Rica, and the kidnapping of eight Nicaraguan peasants. Sandinist People's Army [EPS] forces, after 2 days of strong clashes, occupied a counterrevolutionary position located 7 km northwest of Pantasma, Jinotega Department. Commander Hugo Torres, political director of the EPS, said that Nicaragua has every right in the world to have a modern Air Force, and it is thus constructing a military airport that will have the capacity to house modern combat airplanes. Torres said that Nicaragua's airspace is constantly violated by U.S. spy planes and by the counterrevolutionary forces operating from Honduras.

ORTEGA SAYS U.S.-NICARAGUA TALKS TO CONTINUE

PA030317 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Sep 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has asserted that bilateral talks with the United States will continue despite the most recent U.S. aggressions against the Sandinist revolution. Thus, Ortega said, we will prove which party is acting in good faith and ascertain if Washington is really interested in solving the Central American conflict through negotiations, or if it is only a maneuver aimed at favoring Ronald Reagan's electoral campaign.

Ortega also criticized the arrogant and pro-imperialist attitude of Andreas Khol, leader of the European Democratic Union, who asserted in Managua that members of the Nicaraguan Supreme Electoral Council are [words indistinct]. The Sandinist commander added that such expressions are used only by the enemy and are aimed at slandering the Nicaraguan people's efforts to guarantee free and really democratic elections. Daniel Ortega also reported that a special Nicaragua delegation will soon leave for the Vatican to follow up previous meetings with the highest authorities of the Catholic Church.

U.S. SAID PREPARING TO INVADE EL SALVADOR

FL031542 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City -- Salvadoran guerrillas are preparing to repel and bog down any U.S. troop intervention which could occur before November's elections, said Salvador Samayoa Mexico City. Samayoa, member of the politico-diplomatic committees of El Salvador's FDR and FMLN organizations, said the Reagan administration had prepared the logistical and infrastructural conditions to invade El Salvador. The Salvadoran leader said the possibility of a U.S. Armed Forces intervention could be near, due to Reagan's failure to reactivate the Central American Defense Council [Condeca]. Samayoa warned that the U.S. would spread its intervention throughout the Central American region, but that it was very probable that the first strike would take place in El Salvador before November.

COSTA RICAN MARCHER CRITICIZE U.S. POLICY

PA012107 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 1 Sep 84

[Text] In Costa Rica, a march for social justice and peace ended with a condemnation of U.S. Central American policy. During the march hundreds of demonstrators gathered in front of the Legislative Assembly in San Jose. The leaders of the main mass organizations criticized U.S. policy toward the Central American region, blamed the Reagan administration for encouraging war in the area, and warned of the dangers hanging over the Central American isthmus. The demonstrators also rejected the economic policy imposed on Costa Rica and repeatedly described the IMF as the scourge of Latin America.

PRESIDENT MONGE VIEWS CONTADORA PROCESS

PA010119 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge has expressed the opinion that the Contadora Group has no more room to maneuver and that the pacification of Central America should be entrusted to the OAS. At a press conference held in San Jose, Monge said that the Contadora Group made an extraordinary effort, but it has reached a point beyond which it can no longer advance. Monge's statement contrasts with comments made by Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez to the effect that the Contadora Group is at a difficult stage, but the process has not yet been exhausted.

Gutierrez said that the OAS was seriously damaged by the Malvinas war, in which it failed to act effectively on behalf of a Latin American country that went to war with an extracontinental power. He feels that the OAS has no role to play in the Central American issue.

Some Costa Rican media have charged that Costa Rican political circles have joined a campaign promoted by the United States and certain reactionary Central American sectors to blame Nicaragua for the Contadora Group's failure to reach a definitive agreement in its peace talks. The Group was created in January 1983 by Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama to seek political solutions to the Central American crisis.

For his part, Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega has announced that the four Contadora Group foreign ministers will again meet with their Central American counterparts in Panama City next week.

GUANTANAMO TROOPS RESUME COMBAT, POLITICAL COURSES

FL041247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Excerpt] It has been reported that members of the Guantanamo border brigade, located near the Yankee military enclave which is maintained against the people's wishes, began their second semester of combat and political preparation courses for the 1984 school year.

At a ceremony presided over by Raul Michel Vargas, alternate Central Committee member and first party secretary of Guantanamo Province, the border brigade troops vowed to maintain an elevated combat preparedness.

PINAR DEL RIO CTC TO INSTRUCT WORKERS IN DEFENSE

FL311612 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1409 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Under the slogan, "Let each worker know what to do in case of aggression," the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC] and its constituent unions in Pinar del Rio have undertaken the task of declaring all its work centers ready for defense. From 1 to 10 September, assemblies will be held at all Pinar del Rio work centers in which each worker will be instructed in what he should do while at work or after work hours in case of enemy attack.

NATION'S POPULATION REACHES 10 MILLION

FL041156 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 4 Sep 84

[Text] Cuba's population reached the 10 million mark on 28 August according to statistics obtained from the 14 provinces and the Isle of Youth special municipality. Fidel Vascos, minister president of the State Committee for Statistics, made the report. Vascos and Public Health Vice Minister Abelardo Ramirez also provided a detailed report on infant birth rates. The two leaders said the population increase in birth rate, decrease in infant mortality, and increase in life expectancy are a reflection on Cuba's socialistic society. Life expectancy for men is 62 years and for women 75 years in Cuba.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

TRADE UNIONS CALL OFF STRIKE TO PREVENT VIOLENCE

FL031040 Hilversum International Service in English 1000 GMT 3 Sep 84

[Text] The trade unions in the Dominican Republic have revoked their strike called today, and the reason given for the cancellation was that they wanted to prevent a new outburst of violence. A previous protest at the end of April erupted into violence in which 50 people were killed and 200 injured, while nearly 3,000 were arrested.

The reason for the trade unions dissastisfaction then and now are the price increases introduced by the government to meet the conditions set by the IMF in exchange for a loan.

ANNUAL OIL CONSUMPTION EXCEEDS PLANNED RATE

FL041959 Dominican Republic LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 29 Aug 84 p 1

[Excerpt] Unofficial figures on the consumption of petroleum in the country indicate that if it continues to increase at the same rate as it did during the first half of the year, the Dominican refinery could surpass its quota for 1984 under the San Jose Accord.

According to informed sources, that would mean the refinery might have to buy crude on the international market, at the much higher Rotterdam spot market price, or negotiate with Mexico and Venezuela for an increase in its quota.

Nevertheless, it is estimated that transferring petroleum to the parallel market at a rate of 1.5 pesos per dollar could cause a 10-15 percent forced saving in the consumption of petroleum, which would translate into a $70-80 million decline in all imports for the full year.

ECUADOR

GOVERNMENT DENIES DEFENSE MINISTER HAS RESIGNED

PA311713 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Aug 84

[Text] Joffre Torbay, general secretary of public administration, flatly denied that Division General Luis Pineiros, who is the current defense minister, has resigned because of the severe questioning he was subjected to by several deputies regarding his investigation of the management of funds by the previous government's National Defense Board in Congress.

The defense minister was accused of violating clear military regulations inherent to national security, which establish that a topic such as that being discussed in Congress can only be revealed with the authority of the National Defense Board or the Joint Command of the Armed Forces. The defense minister, who according to Deputies Bolivar Castillo and Jorge Moreno, could be subjected to a political trial, was also asked about the possibility of his resignation, but he refused to respond. Torbay said that no minister will resign.